

A JOURNEY FROM  
GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA;

WITH

A View of that Garrison and its Environs;  
a Particular Account of the Towns in the  
Hoya of M A L A G A; the Antient  
and Natural History of those Cities, of the  
Coast between them, and of the Mountains of  
R O N D A.

ILLUSTRATED WITH THE ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS  
AND COINS OF EACH MUNICIPAL TOWN,  
A GEOGRAPHICAL AND CLASSICAL CHART, AND THIRTEEN  
PLATES ENGRAVED FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS,

TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1772.

By FRANCIS CARTER, Esq. F.S.A.

THE SECOND EDITION.

VOL. II.



*Quondam, quanta fuit, Res gestæ, Hispania monstrant;  
Hæ sileant, Lapides, ipsaque Saxa docent.*

AMBROSIO MORALES,

LONDON; PRINTED BY J. NICHOLS,  
FOR T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND, MDCCLXXX.



A JOURNAL FROM  
NEWCASTLE TO MALACCA

... of the ... and ...  
... ...  
... ...  
... ...  
... ...

... ...  
... ...  
... ...  
... ...  
... ...



... ...  
... ...  
... ...  
... ...  
... ...

# CONTENTS

## OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

### BOOK III.

#### CHAP. I.

Istan, p. 2. Perspective view of Marvella, 3. Marvella Wine, 5. Romantick situation of Hojen, 7. Description of the Garabango, 10. And of the Calçeta, 11. Manner of life of the inhabitants of these mountains, *ibid.* El puerto de Hojen, 13. Water-fall, 14. Alcornoque described, *ibid.* Monda, 16. True situation of ancient Munda, 18. Battles fought on the plains of Munda, 19. First stone of Munda, 22. Coin of Adrian engraved, 24. Another of Carteia from the cabinet of the rev. Mr. Cracherode, *ibid.* Sigili Fluvius, it's course, 25. By Pliny called Malacæ fluvius, 26. Coin of Munda from father Flores, 28. Second stone of Munda, 30. Third stone of Munda, 31. View of the Baths of Hardales, 32. Quality of their waters, 33. Pleasant situation of Coyn, 34. Stone of Tolox, 37. Alhoun and Alhourinejo, 39. Palace of the Retiro de Santo Thomas at Churiana, 40. Arabick inscription there, 41.

VOL. II.

b

CHAP.

## C H A P. II.

Sierra de Cartama, description of it, 43. Rio de Alora, 45. Antiquities and Statues found at Cartama, 46. Temple of Apollo, *ibid.* Description of a mutilated Statue, 48; and of five others, 49. Column of the Temple of Apollo, 51. Seventh Statue, 53. Stone of Junia Rustica, 55. Publick porticos of the Romans described, 59. Lapis Specularis carried by the Romans from Segobriga, 60. Publick baths, 61. Fish ponds, 62. Second stone of Cartama, 64. Third stone of Cartama, 65. Fourth, ditto, 67. Six more stones of Cartama, 72 to 81. Etymology of Cartama, 81. List of Roman families in Cartama, 82. Coins found at Cartama, 84. Sanctuary of the Virgin, *ibid.* View of the ancient Republican Government of the Romans, 85. Remarks on the privilege to erect statues, 89. Monument of Gneius and Publius Scipio, 94. Great use of these monuments considered, 95.

## C H A P. III.

Alora, 98. Two stones of Alora, 99. Stone at Rome, 102. Towns in the Sierra de Abdalazis, *ibid.* Example of the fertility of the Hoya of Malaga, 103. Manner of treading out



## CONTENTS.

iii

out the corn in Spain, *ibid.* Roman military Road, 104. Ruins of a Roman bridge, 105. River of Malaga, 105. Stone of Marcus Aurelius, *ibid.* Mile stone of Malaga, 106. Village of El Valle, built on the ruins of the ancient Nescania, 111. First stone of Nescania, 112. Mineral waters of Nescania, 112. Plant called Saxifragia, 113. Seven stones of Nescania, 114 to 123. Monument erected to Seneca the philosopher, 123. House of Seneca at Cordova, *ibid.* Farm called *El Lagar de Seneca*, 124. Tenth stone of Nescania, 126. Vale of Antiquera, 127. River Genil, *ibid.* Peña de los enamorados, 128. Salt lakes near Antiquera, *ibid.* Its ancient name Antikaria, 129. Four inscriptions found at Antiquera, 129 to 132. Coin of Antiquera, 132. The Itinerary of Antoninus corrected, *ibid.* Arms of Antiquera, 133. Description of the Moorish armory in the castle of Antiquera, *ibid.* List of eminent men natives of Antiquera, 136 to 140. Singilis, its situation, 140. Seven inscriptions found at Singilis, 141—146.

### C H A P. IV.

Aratíspi, its situation, 147. Four inscriptions of Aratíspi, 148 to 152. Family of Marcus Valerius Martial radicated at Aratíspi, 150. Anecdote of the family of Licinii, 151. Sa-

## CONTENTS.

bora, 155. Pedro Mesia, a Spanish antiquary, finds there a remarkable inscription on brass, *ibid.* Two magistrates of Sabora commemorated, 158. Canete, 159. Two inscriptions found there, 160. An inscription dug up at Teba, 163. Our arrival at Malaga, 165. Review of our journey, *ibid.* Courtesy of the Spanish peasants, 167. Fatherly piety of a Moor, 168.

## BOOK IV.

## CHAP. I.

Malaga, 169. Founded by the Phœnicians, 171. Its situation described, *ibid.* Four views of this city drawn by me, 172. Malaga visited by the Phœceans, 174. First stone of Malaga, 175. Date of the Carthaginians arrival at Malaga, 175. Etymology of the name of Malaga, *ibid.* Its latitude, 176. And prosperity under the Romans, 177. By them created a municipium and confederate city, *ibid.* Its privileges, and a saying of Caligula, 179. Twelve other stones of Malaga, 181 to 194. Roman vestigia in the Alcazaba, 185. Inscriptions found there in the year 1752, 188; with several Moorish antiquities which I purchased, 189. Fourteenth stone of Malaga, 195. Stone of Rome, 201. Fifteenth stone of Malaga, 205. Seven other stones

## CONTENTS.

stones of Malaga, 207 to 213. Two inscriptions at Rome, 214. Ruins of an amphitheatre in Malaga, 215. Ancient sepulchres and gold coin found in Malaga, 216. List of Roman families in Malaga, 217 to 221. Patrick bishop of Malaga, *ibid.* Malaga conquered by the Goths, 222. Severus bishop of Malaga, his works, *ibid.* Strictures on the state of learning in Spain during the time of the Romans and Goths, 223. Roman language, dress, and manners, preserved in Spain, 224. Roman families existing in Spain, 227. Roman customs continued in Spain, *ibid.* List of Spanish writers in the Roman age, 228. Revival of learning in Bætica, *ibid.* Reasons that induced me to postpone a treatise on Spanish literature, 229. Academy of Belles Lettres at Seville send me a copy of their publications, 230. List of learned men in Malaga, *ibid.* Short duration of the Gothick empire in Spain, 232. State of the sciences under the Goths, seen by their coins, 233. Specimens of three of them from my own cabinet, 234. (See an account of them in the Preface.)

### C H A P. II.

Annals of Malaga under the Moorish government, 236 to 294. Ibnu El Baitar a native of Malaga, and a writer on botany and physick, 239.



## CONTENTS.

239. The Alcaſaba and Gibralfaro when built, 241. Monument of Iſmael Son of Fa-  
 rachen, 251. Arabick verſes tranſlated, 257.  
 Battle of Las Lomas de Malaga, 258. Laſt  
 Siege of Malaga, 264. Malaga taken by the  
 Spaniards, 284. Some account of Ali Dor-  
 dux, 261 and 285. His ſon turns Chriſtian,  
 and aſſumes the name of Don Juan de Ma-  
 laga, 289. His arms and motto, *ibid.* Se-  
 quel of the ſiege of Malaga, 291. The city,  
 &c. peopled with Chriſtians, 292. Revival  
 of the ancient trade of Malaga, 293.

## C H A P. III.

Preſent aſpect of Malaga, 295. Inſtance of the  
 regret of the Moors on quitting this Country,  
 296. The four caſtles of Malaga, 297. The  
 gates of the town, 298. La puerta de la  
 Caba, 299. Suburbs of Malaga, 300. De-  
 ſcription of the caſtle of Gibralfaro, 301.  
 Antient bas relief, 304. Moſaic dome, which  
 I have engraved, 304. Moſque, 305. large  
 well, *ibid.* Baths, 306. Caſtle of the Al-  
 caſaba, 307. Its wall of communication, *ibid.*  
 Its chief gate, 311. Moorish arches deſcribed,  
 312. Moorish gates, and variety of their orna-  
 ments, 314. Explanation of the key over the  
 gate of the Alcaſaba, 317. Maſmorra, 320.  
 Bath, *ibid.* Subterraneous Paſſage, 321. The  
 Atta-

# CONTENTS.

vii

Attarazanas, 323. Arms of the Moorish kings explained and engraved, *ibid.* El castel de los Genoeses, 327. Old picture of Malaga, 328. Convent of the Trinity, *ibid.* Moorish mosques in Malaga, 329. Arabick inscription over one of them, 330. Moorish college in Malaga, 332. Inscription over it, *ibid.* and observations on the learning of the Arabs, 333. Inscription over a Moorish college at Granada, 334. Destruction of the Arabick books by Cardinal Ximenes, 336. List of Moorish writers in Spain, 337. Arabick poetry, 339. Specimen of it, 340. Another, 341. On the romances of the Moors, 342. Spanish translation of a Moorish Romance, 345. English Version of it, 351. Almayzal a Moorish veil so called, 353. Description of El Juego de Cañas, 354. Spanish translation of a Moorish Sonnet, 360. English version of it, *ibid.* Moorish inscription over the Alhondiga of Malaga, 362. Of the Moorish coin, *ibid.* Note on the Spanish desconocida coins in my cabinet, *ibid.* Remarks on a coin of Carteia formerly belonging to Mr. Duane, 365. Aljamia a provincial dialect of the Moors, 366. Description of the mole of Malaga, 367. Cathedral of Malaga described, 372. Wherein the cathedrals of Spain differ from those in France and England, 377. Juan Niño son of Malaga, his paintings in the cathedral,

thedral, 379. Bishop's palace, 381. Spanish houses how constructed, *ibid.* Hanging gardens at Barcelona, 383. Description of a Moorish house near Granada, 384. Number of inhabitants in Malaga, 385. The Exchange, 386. Description of the mountains of Malaga, 387. Their fertility, 389. Moscatel raisins, 390. Use and docility of the Spanish Asses, 392. Vines, antiquity of their cultivation, 395. Houses of the merchants in the mountains, 397. Of the vintage, *ibid.* The Agua pie, 399. The Picafigo, 400. Epigram of Martial, 401. The olive tree, *ibid.* Silver mine in Gibralfaro, 402. Mines worked in the time of Charles V, 403. Reasons of their being abandoned, 404. Air of Malaga, 405. Terral wind, 406. Higo Chumbo, view of it and of the Spanish aloe, 407. Bananas, 409. Sweet cane, 410. Palm trees thrive best on the coast of Valentia, 411. Cypress trees, their surprising age, 412. Description of the Esparto, 414. and of the Batata de Malaga, 415. Clay images, 417. Brief character of the modern Spaniards, *ibid.* Dress of the Spanish shepherds, 419. Character of the Spanish peasants, *ibid.* Spanish Propios their integrity, 423. Dress of the Spanish women described, 428. An account of the Spanish dances, 426. in vogue in the time of Pliny, 427. Conclusion, 429.

A JOURNEY



FROM GIBRALTAR

TO MALAGA.

BOOK III.

CHAPTER I.

THE eternal snows of the Sierra El Rio Verde.

Blanquilla give birth to, and  
plentifully supply, three copious ri-  
vers; one of them El Rio Verde,  
whose rapid stream, after serpentin-

VOL. II.

B

ing

ISTAN.

ing above four leagues, almost hid among the mountains, enters the Campira, and forms a more ample bed under the gardens of Istan; thence it hastens to the sea three miles to the West of Marvella.

## I S T A N.

Istan is situated on the East side of the river, and on the lap of the Sierra de Arboto, whose aspect towards the sea is what the Spaniards call Pelado, peeled, and entirely barren: in the time of the Moors Marmol tells us [a], that Istan was a rich and populous town, but it is now a poor and inconsiderable village.

[a] Lib. iv.

The Campina of Marvella from the Book III.  
river to the town is very fruitful;  
the pomgranates of this country are  
fine flavoured, and their bread has  
the preference to that of the Hoya  
Malaga.

## M A R V E L L A.

The situation of Marvella is exceedingly pleasant; its view is that of a Moorish town, whose ruinous walls and tottering towers of Arabian fabric proclaim their founders [b]: the present inhabitants bear the character of an uncivil inhospitable people,

[b] Of Marvella no traveller ever took a view, for which reason I drew one from the East of the town; whence the Moorish buildings are most conspicuous, as well as the convent on the hill.



MARVELLA. ple, many of them descendants of the Moors, who still seem to resent the ill-treatment of their forefathers; hence the Spanish proverb,

Marbella es bella;

Pero no entrar en ella.

Indeed the neighbourhood of the sea, the fine country about it, and the fruitful mountains behind, render Marvella a pleasant and cheap town; in it are three royal convents, built by Ferdinand V; Los Trinitarios, Cal-fados, Los Victorianos, and Los Padres de San Francisco, and an hospital called De Bafan, from its founder: at present the city is much enlarged on the side of the Sierra, under which rises a suburb and convent of friars; towards the sea is a very fine alameda of trees with fountains of good water: the number of inhabitants in Marvella may amount to about 4000 souls.

Ferdinand

Ferdinand the Catholick, who re- Book. III.  
 deemed Marvella from the Mahome-  
 tans, erected it into a city, giving  
 them for arms his own device, the Arms of the  
City of Mar-  
vella.  
 yoke and bundle of arrows [c].

The wine of Marvella is very Marvella  
Wine.  
 good, drier and higher flavoured than  
 the Malaga with much of the taste of  
 the Madeira; and I am persuaded, were  
 it properly prepared, would be ef-  
 teemed in England, increase in value,  
 and thereby encourage the inhabitants  
 to cultivate their vineyards with more  
 care: at present most of their wines  
 turn out thin and hungry; and as  
 they are sold young, just as they come

[c] Ferdinand V, hereby evidenced the firm-  
 ness with which he intended to bind the Moors  
 under his dominion; I possess a silver coin of this  
 prince, bearing a yoke, with the cords hanging  
 down on each side; the reader will find it en-  
 graved in the tail-piece of this book.

MARVELLA from the lees, they fetch but a miserable price at Gibraltar, where most of them are carried for the consumption of the garrison [d].

Road of Mar-  
vella.

Marvella, though an open road, affords good anchoring ground in ten fathom water, where, except in very bad weather, ships may safely lie; accordingly we learn from Marmol [e], that, in the sixteenth century, vessels from all parts of the North used to frequent this port annually, and load wines, figs, and raisins; but Malaga has long since run away with that trade, partly through the superior body of their wines, but more so from

[d] I brought over with me a cask of Marvella wine, which has been judged equal in flavour to the wine of Frontignan, and much superior to it in colour, brightness, and strength.

[e] Lib. iv.

the



## GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA.

the convenience and safety of their Boat III.  
mole.

### H O J E N.

From Marvella we ascended the Sierra by degrees over very fruitful hills directly North of the town; after travelling about an hour, we arrived at the steep part of the mountains, and in two more reached Hojen placed on the side of the Sierra in a most romantic and delightful situation.

This hill is so full of verdure, that the village as well as the roads about it are, in a literal sense, covered, shaded, and crowned with all manner of fruit-trees of a prodigious size; to whose topmost branches the luxu-

Romantic Si-  
tuation of  
Hojen.

HOJEN.

riant vine mounts, vigorously and hangs in over-grown clusters, numberless bunches of red, black, and green grapes, which, frequently intermixed with the golden apple, the pomgranate, and the orange, expose a most enchanting picture to the charmed eye, while the ear is deafened by the fall of waters, tumbling in noisy streams from various parts of the hill; to complete the landscape, above the town rises perpendicular a rock, inaccessible on the front and sides, whereon appear the ruins of a Moorish castle,

At Hohen we stopped to breakfast, and, entering into the first house of the village, were entertained, by its courteous owners, in a plain though  
 noble

noble style; to them, the far-fetched tea, the painted china, and the fumes of coffee, are unknown; clean earthen bowls of milk, warm from the goat, a basket of grapes, with their rich bloom courting the touch, and a pyramid of figs, still glistening with the morning dew, crowned the rustic board,

Our host was pleased at the preference we had given his cottage, and we had much reason to praise his hospitality; for which he constantly refused the least gratuity.

The habitation of these happy villagers convinced me how few are the articles sufficient to render our existence not only easy but comfortable: the house we were in consisted of two large



HOJEN.

large apartments, of which the inner was the store-house of their annual provisions; corn was heaped in one corner, garbanzos [f] and lentils in another, of three jars, one was full of oil for their lamps and table, and in the others was pickled pork sufficient for the year; the store of baccalao [g] promised plenty during Lent, and from the ceiling hung grapes, pomegranates, and other fruits; the delicate kid makes a variety at their tables during summer, and in winter they have plenty of game, the shooting of which is one of their favourite diver-

[f] The garbanzo is a large and delicate pea, much esteemed in Spain, where they keep them the year through.

[g] The baccalao or salt cod is brought from the banks of Newfoundland, and is the most valuable article of the British commerce in Spain.

fions ;

sions; their women grind the corn in Book III.  
hand-mills, and spin the thread, with  
which they knit their calçetas [b];  
the articles of linen and cloaths they  
receive of the shopkeepers in the  
towns, exchanged for wine, oil, wheat  
and fruits; by this primitive method  
of trading, they seldom touch money,  
and therein, in my opinion, consists  
their greatest happiness; the pure air  
they breathe, constant exercise, and  
the steepness of their hills, renders  
their bodies alert, healthy, and robust,  
and their minds chearful and free  
from that universal langour which  
oppresses the Spaniards in the hot  
vales below.

[b] Calçetas are coarse knit thread stockings  
without feet, universally worn by the country-  
people in Spain,

Hojen.

No tiende aqui ambicion lazos y redes,  
 Ni la avaricia vâ träs los ducados;  
 No aspira aqui la gente à los estados,  
 Ni hambrea las privanzas y mercedes;  
 Libres estàn de trampas y pasiones  
 Los corazones:  
 Todo es llaneza,  
 Bondad, simpleza,  
 Poca malicia,  
 Cierta justicia,  
 Y hace vivir la gente en alegria,  
 Concorde paz, y honesta mediania.

Gaspar Gil. Polo.

Ambition here ne'er shews his head,  
 With wiles his artful nets to spread;  
 Nor golden ducats e'er betray  
 Their hearts to avarice a prey;  
 They after honours never pant,  
 Nor posts nor royal pensions want;

All



All with their humble lot content,

Their lives in innocence are spent;

White-robed peace,

Sweet love and ease,

And with them join'd

A chearful mind,

Pure pleasures that such virtues give

In their happy mansions live.

Hence we began to ascend the El Puerto de  
Hojen.  
highest and most dangerous part of  
the Sierra; it was the labour of three  
hours to reach its fummit, where is a  
pass called El Puerto de Hojen; here  
the retrospect shews you a noble view  
of the country below of Marvella, its  
fine Campiña watered by the river  
Verde, and the Mediterranean sea:

Sweet interchange

Of hills and valleys, rivers, woods and plains,

Now land, now sea.

Milton.

On

HOJAN.

Water-fall.

On the side of the road, which is excessively narrow and steep, tumbles down with a horrid noise, one of the most superb cascades of rock water I ever saw, falling from beds of marble, fifty, an hundred, and two hundred feet under each other: these reservoirs by the force of the water, are planed and scooped into prodigious basons, polished, and as white as snow.

As we mounted still higher, the aspect of the hills began to appear sterile, and we found the climate changed and very cold; however, they bear forests of the sturdy oak, called by Linnæus *Quercus suber*: large quantities of cork, the produce of these trees, are shipped off at Malaga: the alcornoque of Spain differs from the cork tree of Italy, since it maintains its foliage all the

The Alcor-  
noque.

the year; whereas that on the other BOOK III.  
side of the Alps sheds the leaf in  
autumn.

The Puerto de Hohen is so narrow  
that but one beast can pass at a time;  
it is cut through a steep precipice,  
over which the cork trees hang, and  
form a horrid gloom: this pass has  
for ages been infamous for bands of  
robbers, but of late no accident of the  
kind has been remembered; thence  
you begin to descend, and, leaving the  
Sierra, you find yourself on the  
hills of Munda, directing your course  
to the East; these are entirely barren.

## M U N D A.

Ambrosio Morales, Father Flores,  
and every antiquary, both native and  
2 foreign,



MUNDA.

foreign, have constantly marked the present Munda for the celebrated spot where Cæsar defeated the younger Pompeys, deceived by the ancient name it has retained entire, contenting themselves with the report of others, and avoiding the toil and expence of a personal examination ; a negligence unpardonable, especially in so eminent a writer as Morales, who was born in this province, and passed part of his life in his native city of Cordova.

The situation of Munda and its plain is so particularly described by Aulus Hirtius Panfa, in his commentaries of the Spanish war, and the absolute necessity of room sufficient for the drawing up of two such armies as there fought for the dominion of the world, are circumstances which are indisputable,

disputable, and can never be reconciled Book III.  
to the environs of modern Monda. Hirtius tells us expressly, "Munda was  
"built on the top of a hill, at the  
"foot of which was a plain five miles  
"over, along which runs a rivulet  
"terminating in a morass towards  
"the right." Here, indeed, Munda  
is placed on a hill, with a Moorish  
castle on its summit; behind, and on  
each side of this mountain, are con-  
tinued hills of the Sierra de Tolox;  
before it, and at its very foot, rises  
another low hill, whose flat surface is  
not half a mile broad; between it and  
the hill of Monda, the rains have  
formed a gullet, or deep chasm, that  
is only current during the wet  
weather; the descents to it are, as  
may be imagined, short and steep: a  
VOL. II. C single

MUNDA.

single file of men could not draw up on either side.

True Situation  
of ancient  
Munda.

The elegant and learned writer Don Diego de Mendosa (brother to the Marquis de Mondejar), who flourished in the time of Philip II, was the first who ascertained the true situation of ancient Munda, three leagues to the Westward of Munda, which place he visited and examined: he says, what I verily believe, that hardly any ruins were then to be traced, the whole having been by degrees transplanted to modern Munda and other parts; the tradition of the countrymen, who called it Munda la Vieja; the plain extending under it, the rivulet in the middle, still existing, and the swamps he remarked, left no doubt with him of the identity of



of the spot. In his days had been Book II.  
 dug up broken pieces of arms, and  
 bones of men and horses; and the  
 peasants affirmed they frequently saw  
 apparitions in the air of fighting  
 squadrons with cries and shouts: such  
 are the effects of prepossession, and an  
 imagination heated by tales and dismal  
 stories, handed down from generation  
 to generation, sucked in by these  
 rusticks with their milk, difficult to  
 overcome by a cultivated education,  
 never in those who have none.

Father Flores has fixed in the plains  
 of Munda, the bloody and decisive  
 fight between Gneius and Cornelius  
 Scipio, Roman pro-consuls, and Mago,  
 general of the Carthaginians, 210  
 years before Christ, and the empire  
 of the former secured in Spain by the

Battles fought  
 on the Plains  
 of Munda,  
 between G.  
 and C. Scipio,  
 and Mago;  
 210 Years be-  
 fore Christ.

**MUNDA.** slaughter of 12,000 of the enemy;  
 and between there likewise, 165 years after, was  
 Cæsar and Pompey's fought the most famous battle of  
 Sons, 45 Munda, between Cæsar and the  
 Years before younger Pompeys, whereon depended  
 Christ. the fate of the most renowned commonwealth that ever existed; the glory and very life of the most fortunate captain of antiquity, the dominion of the whole world, and the establishment of an empire, under which was to be born its Bleffed Saviour. It was fought 45 years before that adorable event, on the 17<sup>th</sup> of March, the day on which the feasts of Bacchus were celebrated in Rome.

After the entire destruction of the republican party by this victory, Cæsar laid siege to the town of Munda, which

which he surrounded, horrid to relate, Book III.  
 with the bodies of their slaughtered  
 friends; his camp he fortified with  
 wood cut out of a neighbouring forest,  
 in which was found a stately palm-tree  
 that Cæsar ordered to be preserved as  
 a happy presage of his future fortune.

“ Apud Mundam, D. Julius Castris  
 “ Locum capiens, quum Silvam cæ-  
 “ deret arborem palmæ repertam con-  
 “ servari, ut omen victoriæ jussit [b].”

Muratori (page cDLI) has published  
 an inscription of the emperor Adrian,  
 which I think will go farther still in  
 fixing the true situation of this place;  
 Father Flores has transcribed it with-  
 out having taken notice of the wide

[b] Sueton. lib. ii.

C 3

and



Munda.

and manifest difference of the distance there marked to Cartima from Munda of twenty miles, and that of modern Munda (which he takes for granted is the ancient one) and only measures three short leagues or nine Roman miles. The stone is as follows:

First Stone of  
Munda.

IMP·CAESAR·D·NERVAE·  
 TRAIANI·F·NERVAE·NEPOS·  
 HADRIANVS·TRAIANVS·AVG·  
 DACICVS·MAXIMVS·BRITAN  
 NICVS·MAXIMVS·GERMANICVS  
 MAXIMVS·PONTIFEX·MAXIMVS·TRIB·  
 POTEST·II·COS·II·P·P·PRAETERQVAM·  
 QVOD·PROVINCIIS·REMISIT·DECIES·  
 NONIES·CENTENA·MILLIA·N·  
 SIBI·DEDITA·A·MVNDA·ET·FLV·VIO·  
 SIGILA·AD·CERTIMAM·VSQVE·  
 XX·M·P·P·S·RESTITVIT·

“ It

“ It was probably a mile-stone or Book III.  
“ pillar, erected in honour of the  
“ emperor Hadrian during his second  
“ consulship, and to commemorate his  
“ generosity in remitting to these pro-  
“ vinces the sum of ninety hundred  
“ thousand sesterces they were in-  
“ debted to him, and mending, at  
“ his own expence, the road from  
“ Munda to the river Sigila, and even  
“ to Cartima, being the space of 20  
“ miles.”

The N. at the end of the 9<sup>th</sup> line,  
stands for *nummum*, and ninety hun-  
dred thousand sesterces amounted to  
the great sum of £. 72,648 ster.

Spartian, in his life of Adrian, has  
mentioned this generosity of the em-  
peror, without fixing the sum (which

MUNDA. is here stipulated) and that he burned the bonds and registers of these arrears due to him in the public forum.

“ In provinciis vero etiam ex reliquis ingentes summas remisit, syngraphis in foro Divi Trajani, quo magis securitas omnibus roboratur incensis [i].”

This princely generosity was deservedly celebrated in a medal of large brass; on the reverse of which appears the emperor burning the bonds and records, with this legend, RELIQUA. VETERA. H. S. NOVIUS. MILLIES. ABOLITA. or £.7,265,625 ster. [k].

[i] Spartian, cap. vii.

[k] See the medal, plate 2. Since this work has been in the press, I was shewn by the Rev. Mr. Cracherode, N° 1, of the Coins of Cartea, of



The second consulship of Adrian Book III.  
 was in the year of our Lord 118,  
 when he visited this part of Spain,  
 leaving every where behind him  
 marks of his bounty.

The river Sigila takes its rise in the  
 Sierra Blanquilla, and bears at present  
 the name of Rio Grande, passing be-  
 tween Tolox and La Jonquera, and  
 beneath Aloçayna visits Casa Palma,  
 approaches Cartama, and enters the  
 of very good workmanship, excellent preser-  
 vation, and with a fine green patina; in the rich  
 and admirable cabinet of this learned gentleman  
 are many other rare Spanish coins; and I take  
 this opportunity with pleasure to acknowledge  
 the politeness and friendship with which it has  
 been at all times open to me: since Flores has  
 quoted this coin as *rarissima y unica*, I have  
 thought proper to engrave it in the tail-piece of  
 the first book.

Sigili Fluvius,  
 now called  
 El Rio de  
 Malaga.  
 Its Course.

fea

MUNDA. sea by Churiana, a league to the West of Malaga; it is vulgarly called El Rio de Malaga, as it was anciently by By Pliny named Malacæ Fluvius. Pliny Malacæ fluvius; under which denomination you will find it in the chart.

The inscription seems to place Munda on the West of the river which ran between that town and Cartama; this holds good with the opinion of Mendosa, but cannot agree with the situation of modern Munda, which is of the same side of it as Cartama.

The great stumbling-block of Morales is a stone he reports to have been seen in the portal of the church of Munda, which I in vain looked for, and if it ever existed there, it has been since plastered over, or removed on  
some

some modern repairs to the edifice; if Book III.  
we admit his veracity, the same will  
only prove what we have already  
supposed; and Mendosa hints, that it  
was brought here from the primitive  
city by the Moors, who, as the same  
author observes, in the 4<sup>th</sup> book of  
his Guerra de Granada, have, in num-  
berless places, shewn their frequent  
custom of changing the situation of  
towns to others more fruitful and con-  
venient, transplanting the materials,  
and perpetuating the ancient name,

Strabo has declared Munda to have  
been the metropolis of all the circum-  
jacent cities:

“The chief city and metropolis  
of this region is Munda [1].”

[1] Strab. lib. iii.

Father



MUNDA.

Father Flores has published a coin of Munda, the only one ever found [*m*], which seems to have been struck in the consular times of the Roman empire: the reverse is a Sphinx.

Munda, as Pliny gives room to understand, was honoured by the Romans with the title of a colony, subject to the chancery of Ecija: it enjoyed a mint, as we have just now seen; and from another stone, which was never yet published, copied by Father Milla in his manuscript history of the bishoprick of Malaga, it had a splendid temple dedicated to the goddess Ceres, wherein, after the custom of Rome, followed by all the colonies, were celebrated anniversary games to

[*m*] See the medal.

that

that goddess; this inscription seems to Book III.  
have been placed as a memorial within  
the temple, and imports, "That Titus  
" Batillus, an husbandman of many  
" mountainous and fruitful lands, ac-  
" cording to the orders of his Father  
" Batillus, worthy to be perpetually  
" observed, decrees a sow to be offered  
" to Ceres, on her anniversary feast,  
" the ides of the month Quintilis or  
" July, every year, and a banquet  
" given in the public college of that  
" goddess; and if his son should be  
" remiss in fulfilling this decree, he  
" authorises the prætor of Munda to  
" punish him by a public fine, &c."

MUNDA.

Second Stone  
of Munda.

ECO·T·BATILLVS·MVLTOR·MONT·AGRI·  
COLA·ET·VBERI·TERRAE·DIVES·ANNIVER·  
SARIO·DIVAE·CERERI·SACRO·PORCA·ILLI·  
MACT· . . . BATILLO·PATRI·MEO·PERP . . .  
OBSERVAN·D·VT· . . IDVS·QVINT·VNO·  
QVOD·AN·REDEVNTE·PORCA·IMMOL·  
ET·PVBL·COLLEG·EIVS·DARE·EPVLVM·ET·  
SI·FILIVS·MEVS·INTERMIS·CONSTITVTA·  
A·PRAET·MVND·MVLCTA·PVBL·ILLVM· . . .  
PLECTI . . . . .

The month being called Quintilis and not Julius, assures us the date of this stone is older than the age of Julius Cæsar, who gave his own name to the fifth month, when he reformed the calendar[*n*].

[*n*] It is much to be lamented, that Father Milla has not expressed where he found this stone; the bulk of which must have preserved it from being carried very far from its primitive situation: a fight of it would determine that of ancient Munda beyond the possibility of a dispute.



In the reign of Trajan, Munda Book III.  
 seems from Pliny to have gone to  
 ruin, as he says, "Interque fuit Munda  
 " cum Pompeii filio capta [o]:" again  
 it appears to have recovered itself by  
 the favour of Julius Nemesius No-  
 mentanus, governor of the province  
 under Marcus Aurelius, who ordered  
 the town-house to be rebuilt, in order  
 that the fathers and people might  
 therein assemble for the right-govern-  
 ing the commonwealth; over the door  
 of which senate-house was the follow-  
 ing inscription; being the same quoted  
 by Morales, and it may be found  
 Gruter:

IVL·NEMESIUS·NOMENTAN·VICE·M·AVREL·

Third Stone  
of Munda.

IMP·SACRA·BETICAM·GVBERN·PRAETORIVM·

IN·VRBE·MVNDA·QVO·PATRES·ET·POP·OB·REMP·

RITE·ADMINIST·CONVEN·FIERI·MAND·

[o] Lib. iii. cap. i.

Modern

MUNDA.Modern  
Munda.

Modern Munda has nothing to recommend it, being a small village on the declivity of a hill.

### BATHS OF HARDALES.

Four leagues to the North of Munda, in the same mountains, and half a league from the town of Hardales, lies the village of Caratraca, which possesses the famous baths of Hardales: they consist of two springs, that rise out of a barren hill, and form a basin of water, capable of bathing forty persons; a low mud wall furrounds it, and another separates that part destined for the women.

The

The virtue and efficacy of these waters is sovereign in all cases of old wounds, hurts, swellings, tumours, rheumatism, and paralytick disorders; their quality is sulphurous and full of nitre; their smell ungrateful and stinking; their nature cold in extreme, and their taste sweet and slimy.

Book. III.

Quality of the Waters.

I visited these baths in the year 1756, and drew a perspective view of them; they are much injured by the rains in winter, as well as rendered useless to the public during that season, for want of a roofed inclosure. People from all parts of Spain, and the coasts of France, seek here a certain relief in their disorders, if they are used with proper precaution; else they often prove fatal, for which purpose a

Vol. II.

D

physician



COYN.

physician from Casarabonella constantly attends in the summer.

## C O Y N.

From Monda you direct your course over very fine hills, covered with vineyards, about two hours ride East and by South to Coyn, where the Sierra bounds the Hoya of Malaga; on the West it runs South and by East to the sea at Cape Molinos.

The village of Coyn, founded by the Moors, was to them as it now is, to the present inhabitants of Malaga, a delicious retreat for passing the spring months; the great abundance and excellency of its water, healthiness of the air, luxuriance of the foil and  
 verdure,

verdure, invite the wealthy merchants to spend in it the summer season, and the bishop has here a palace. Book II.

The quantity of water which runs through the town, tumbles down from the hills behind it in beautiful and natural falls, and turns a number of mills that enable the inhabitants to supply Malaga with great part of its bread, as they do daily in the season with loads of figs, apples, grapes, apricots, peaches, cherries, pomgranates, and other fruits.

Coyn may at present contain from six to seven hundred families, and is governed by a Corrigidor, called El Corrigidor de las quatro Villas; his jurisdiction extending over Alora, Alhauin el grande, and Cartama.

Tolox.

## T O L O X.

Two short leagues to the North-West of Coyn, on the summit of the Sierra of its name, is seated Tolox, wherein was discovered this very year 1773 the following large Roman tomb-stone; the forerunner perhaps of others that may rank this place among the municipal Roman towns of the province, many of which still remain buried in oblivion. This inscription was given me in manuscript by the Canon Conde of Malaga, and is now published for the first time.



D<sup>r</sup>M<sup>r</sup>S

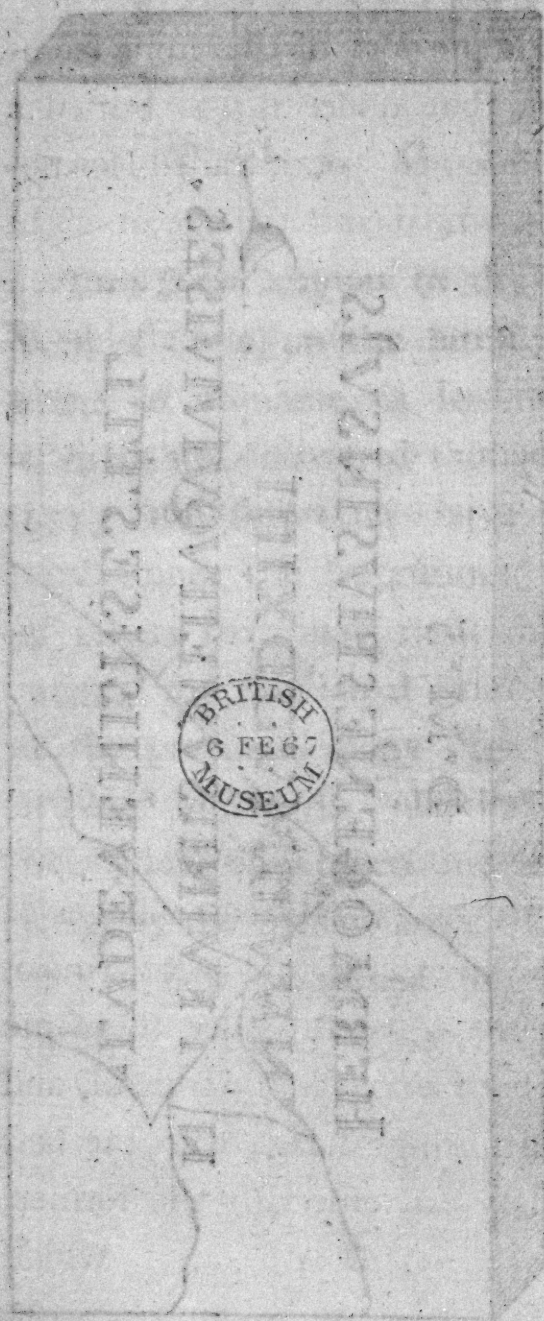
HERMOGENESPIVSINSVLS

UNM<sup>III</sup>M<sup>VI</sup>IDXIII



N<sup>I</sup> FVINILSVMEITVQ<sup>VI</sup>VIVISES.

VLVDEVENISNESTTL



“ The purport of this stone seems  
 “ to be, that under it was buried a  
 “ well-disposed youth called Hermo-  
 “ genes, who died at the age of eight  
 “ years, seven months, and fourteen  
 “ days; it regrets the untimely loss of  
 “ his existence; and offers it as a  
 “ memento to those children who  
 “ may play over his tomb.”

Book III.

Stone of  
Tolox.

## A L H O V R I N.

What we said in praise of Coyn may, with great propriety, be extended to the two pleasant villages of Alhovrin el grande, and Alhovrinejo, both being situated under the same Sierra, both exceedingly fruitful, and both furnishing Malaga with the best bread they eat, especially the former,

D 4

which



TOLUX.

which is half as big as Coyñ, and distant from it about a league: the other is two miles nearer the sea.

## CHURIANA.

These towns finely line the Hoya of Malaga; lower down the river, and not far from the sea, is another village called Churiana, full of the country feats of the merchants and Malaga gentry. This village was famous in the time of the Moors; Abenhabuz, first king of Granada, built a palace near it, with a tower, wherein he placed a noted weathercock of iron, representing an armed man on horse-back, with this Arabick inscription:

Palace of the  
Retiro de  
Santo Tho-  
mas.

CALET-EL-BEDICI-ABENHABVZ-QYE-

Book III.

DATE-HABEZ-LINDALVZ-

Thus Betici Abenhabuz defends  
Andalucia.

This palace was always kept up by the Arrahez, or governor of Malaga; and on the country devolving to the Christians, a royal seat was built on its ruins, which Philip V, bestowed on his natural son Don Alonzo, bishop of Malaga: this prelate being of the order of San Domingo, named it El Retiro de Santo Thomas, and at his death it fell of course to the Dominican Convent; these fathers since exchanged it for another estate of less expence with the Count of Villalcazar, in whose possession it remains.

Hence

CHURIANA.Mijas and its  
Sierra.

Hence the mountains, before they reach the sea, take the name of the Sierra de Mijas from a town of that name.

CHAP.



## CHAPTER II.

Book III.

## CARTAMA.

FROM Coyn, journeying two <sup>Sierra de Cartama.</sup> leagues to the Eastward, you meet with Cartama, lying on the side of a Sierra, which erects itself in the Hoya of Malaga, and runs following the course of the river South-East, finishing gradually about a league before it reaches the sea.

Cartama is seated on the lap [p] of a very high, steep, and rocky

[p] The Spaniards call the skirts of a mountain *faldas*, laps.

mountain,

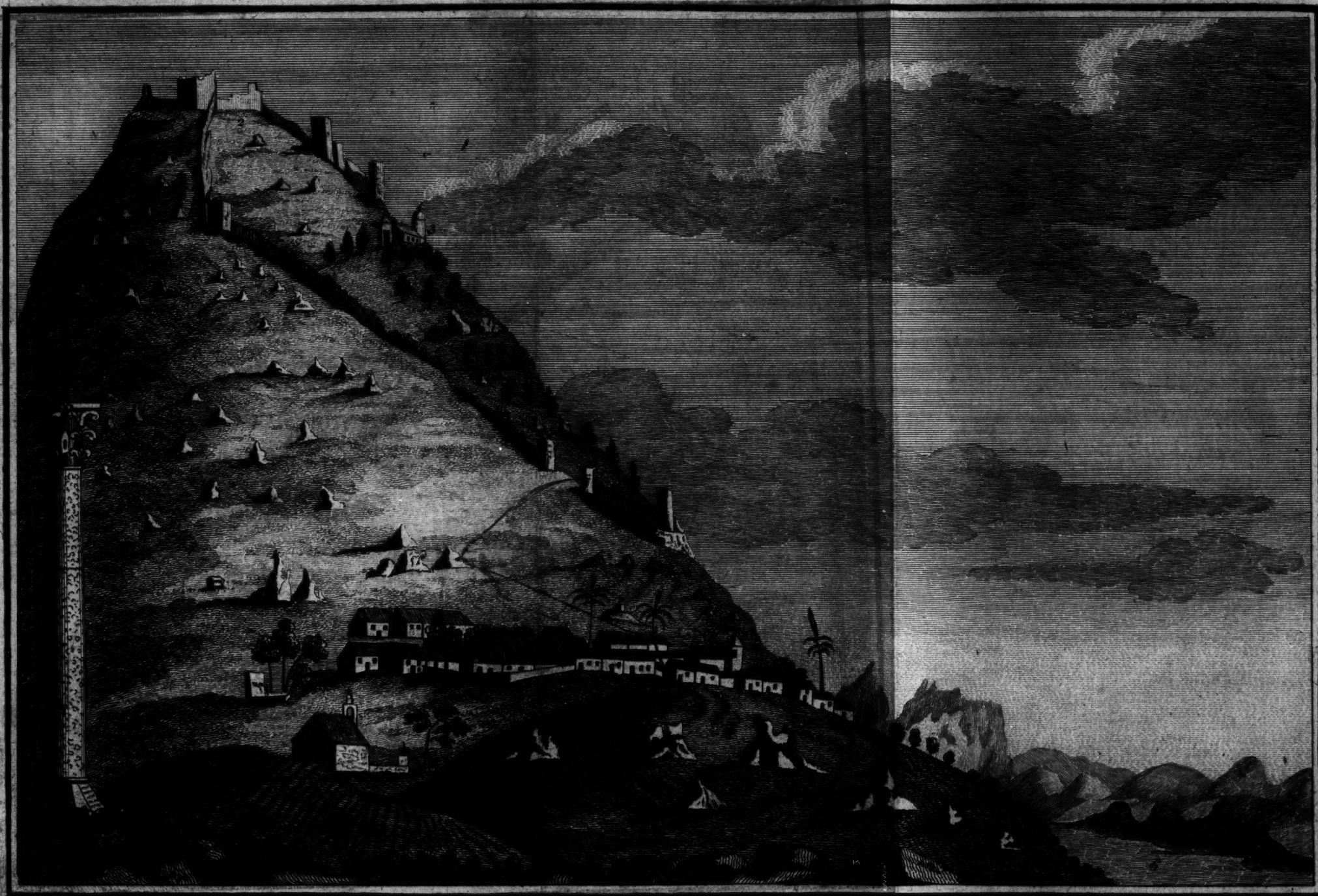
CARTAMA.

mountain, which, in latter times, the Moors, according to their custom, fortified, and built on it a strong castle; of which remains nothing but fragments of the walls and towers.

The top of the hill, terminating almost in a point, was surrounded by high turrets; a cave, or masmorra, resembling that of the Alcazaba of Malaga, is the only thing worth remarking, as the whole is in ruins: below the town, which faces the North, the hill gradually descends to the river of Malaga, that winds through the valley about half a mile below; the Sierra de Cartama lies like a huge incumbrance in this valley, taking its course, as I said above, from South to North about two leagues; thence it turns sharply to the West a short

Description of  
the Sierra de  
Cartama.





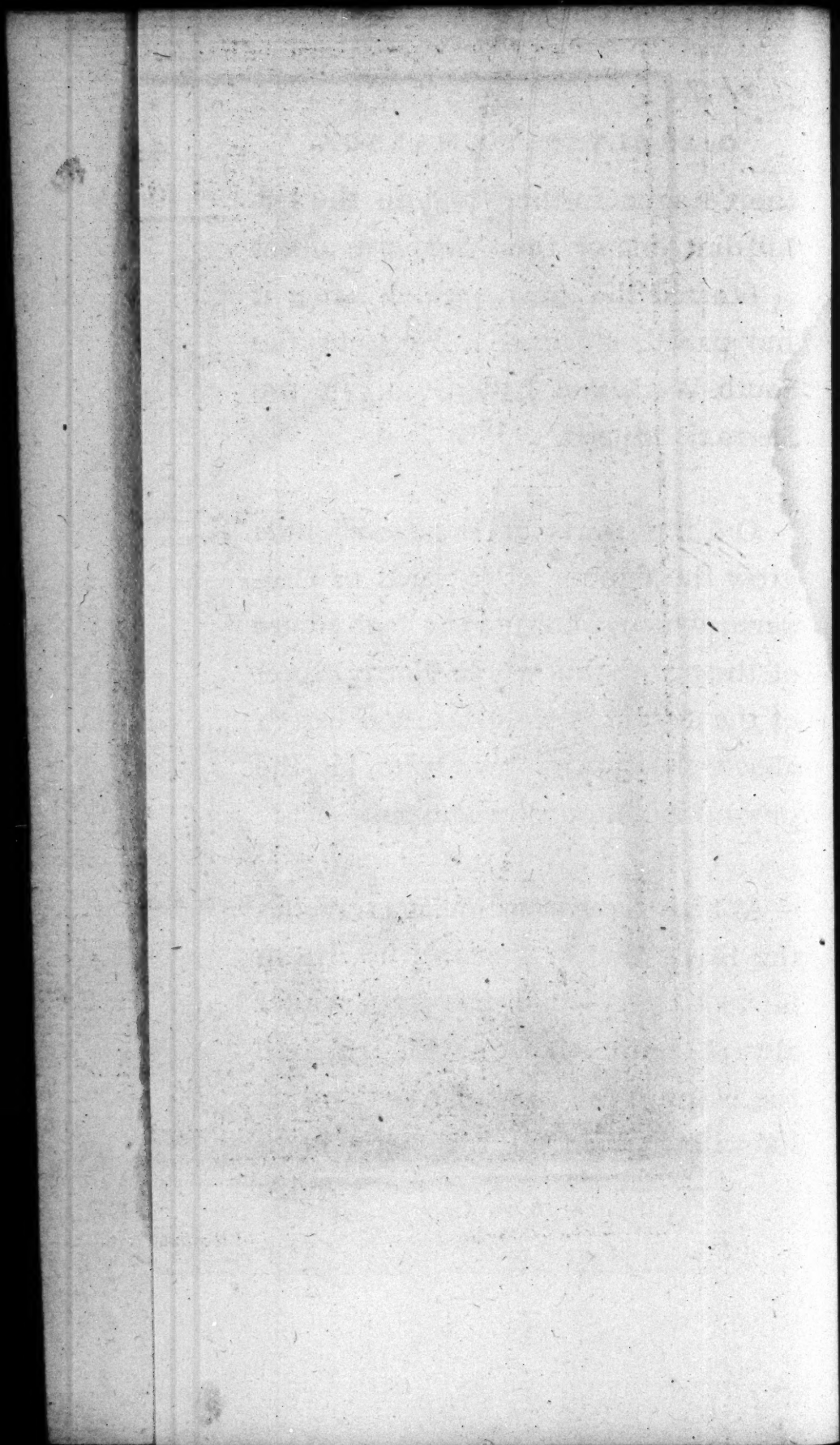
*North East View of Cantama seen from the Humillero, & drawn by Fra. Carter in the Year 1772.*

*P. Marshall sculp.*

*1 Antique Column erected at the Humillero. 2 Moorish Castle. 3 Hermitage of N<sup>ra</sup> S<sup>ta</sup> de los Remedios. 4 Chapel.  
5 Site of a subterraneous Temple & Ancient Forum. 6 Hoya of Malaga.*

*Jan. 1. 1777.*





h  
i  
l  
s  
s  
r  
o  
o  
s  
s  
r  
i  
a  
f  
l

short league further, and on the last Box III.  
hill but one of the Northern aspect  
is situated the town, which after it  
has passed, it takes a sweep to the  
South-West, and hastens to join the  
Sierra de Munda.

On the skirts of these last hills Olive Yards of  
Cartama.  
grow the famous olive yards of Car-  
tama, which constitute the best estates  
of the town; the whole North aspect  
of the Sierra is very bleak and barren  
above the town, but below it the  
ground is abundantly fruitful.

When the river of Malaga traverses Rio de Alora.  
the Hoya under Cartama, its stream  
is wide, deep, and rapid; in winter  
always unfordable, having received  
the water of the river of Alora, which  
likewise rises out of the Sierra Blan-  
quilla

CARTAMA.Its Course.

quilla near the town of Burgo, whose confines it washes, and, passing by the castle of Turon, throws itself into a noted gullet between Villa-verde and Abdalariz, furrounds Alora, and two leagues further at Casapalma joins its current with that of Malaga.

Cartama.  
Its Antiquities

Cartama is seated on the very spot of an ancient town, which flourished while the Romans commanded in Spain, and even in the time of the Goths: in the year 1752, some persons digging near the church, a little higher than the square of the town under the hill, they discovered the ruins of a temple of Apollo, out of which were extracted some stupendous monuments of antiquity [q]; the tem-

Temple of  
Apollo dis-  
covered in  
1752.

[q] The above-mentioned Canon Conde shewed me an inaccurate plan of this temple, which, according to him, had been a square building 44 Spanish yards wide.

ple,



ple, with a well-meant, though ill-timed zeal, was filled up by order of the court, and built upon; and most of the statues carried away to Madrid.

Book II.

Statues found  
there carried  
to Madrid.

Those which have remained in town are of white marble, broken and mutilated; the Primitive Christians never failing to deface such as fell in their way: in the acts of the council held at Illiberi in the fourth century, it was expressly ordained, that all masters should take care to destroy the Idols in the possession of their slaves, many of whom, being natives of provinces where Christianity was not yet established, rather than offer violence to the objects of their mistaken devotion, buried them in the earth; four such were found entire at Granada, and, for their beauty, were

CARTAMA.

were placed by Charles V, in the new palace he built at the Alhambra; they were a Venus with a little Cupid by her side, an Esculapius, a Bacchus with a Satyr, reposing on a skin of wine, and an Apollo with his lyre.

These at Cartama, in their present imperfect state, are still worthy the attention of the curious statuary, for their exact and beautiful proportions, and inimitable drapery of the robes; the antiquary may here see in perfection the fashion of the Roman dresses; and nothing can raise our ideas of the riches and splendour of this ancient town, more than these proofs of its having once possessed such excellent artists: one of them is the body of a young man, of the natural size, from the navel downwards,

Description of  
a mutilated  
Statue.

wards, naked to the middle of his Book III.  
 thighs, with his gown covering his  
 legs in a graceful manner, and his  
 right foot appearing underneath; the  
 divine proportions of this inestimable  
 piece of antiquity have not saved it  
 from the barbarity of a rustic, who  
 has jammed it into the corner of the  
 wall of his house to keep off carts:  
 the naked statue of an athlete, with Second Statue;  
 his right hand clinched and lifted up  
 in the attitude of going to strike,  
 is in like manner set up in another  
 corner of a street.

The trunk of a statue, with a mu- Third Statue;  
 nicipal robe, lies neglected in one of  
 the back streets of the town; and in  
 the yard of the apothecary of the  
 place is another, broken in two, of a  
 size almost twice as big as life; it is of



- CARTAMA a woman in a sitting posture; in the  
 Fourth Statue. nape of its neck appears the socket,  
 whereon was placed the head; the  
 sleeves of the robe are curiously ga-  
 thered and confined by five or six  
 studs on the outside of the arms, and  
 a cord tied round its waist; the feet  
 as well as the breasts are covered,  
 though the latter are most naturally  
 to be distinguished by a gentle rise of  
 Fifth Statue. the gown; with this statue lies another  
 of the same dimensions, of a man;  
 by their magnitude, I judge them to  
 have been Heathen Deities; the Ro-  
 mans very frequently making their  
 gods of a supernatural size, in order  
 to inspire an higher idea of their  
 strength and power; in the same  
 Sixth Statue. yard is likewise the figure of a Pri-  
 apus in bas relief.

Another

Another very noble monument of antiquity, extracted from the above-mentioned temple, is a Corinthian pillar of red and white jasper, measuring 25½ inches diameter at the base, and twenty-one feet high, with its capital entire of white marble; the shaft consists only of two blocks, the lower one 14 feet long; the Spaniards have erected it without the town, on a rising ground, and placed a cross on its top; but either through ignorance of the rules of architecture, or not chusing to be at the expence, they have set it on the ground without a pedestal; flat likewise on the ground, like the grave-stone of a pauper, they have laid the following inscription:

Book III.  
Column of the  
Temple of  
Apollo.

CARTAMA.

HEC·INTER·FRAGMENTA·  
 TEMPLI·DIIS·DICATI·IN·MVNI  
 CIPIO·CARTIMITANO·SVBTER  
 RANEA·PROPE·CHATOLICVN·  
 TEMPLVM·INVENTA·AB·IPSO·  
 CARTIMITANO·POPVLO·  
 TRANSLATA·ET·COLOCATA·  
 EST·HIC·1752·

In the square near the fountain lies the shaft of a column of red and white marble, apparently companion to the beforementioned; other blocks of them I observed in several places, with pieces of capitals, carved frizes, &c.

A curious hand of white alabaster, shut as if it once held a wand or stick,



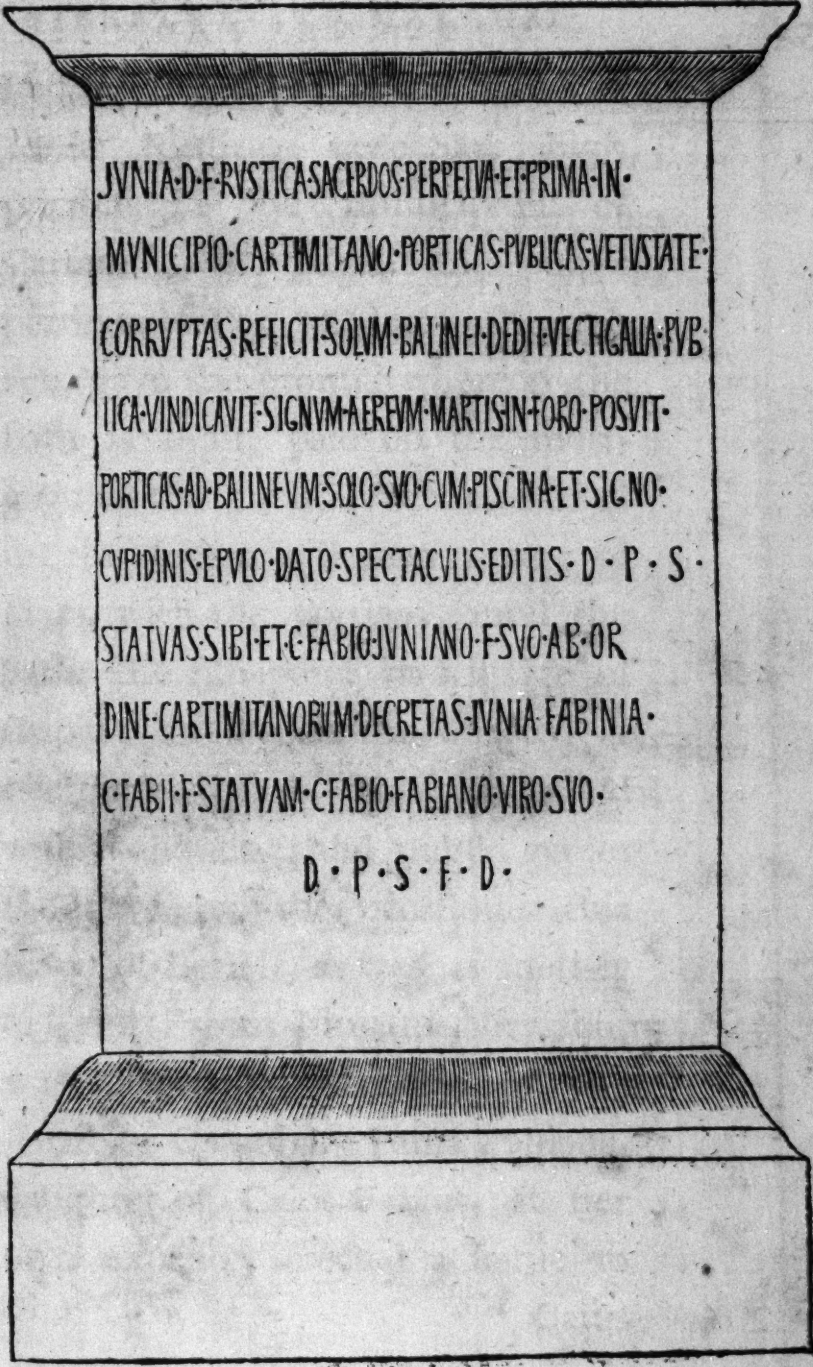
sick, was thought worthy of being Book III.  
sent to the court.

Zamorra, physician of this place,  
in the year 1739, found, under some  
rubbish, the statue of a man, bearing Seventh Statue.  
on his shoulders a goat or lamb; the  
head of the animal was wanting.

Of the pedestals and inscriptions Roman In-  
existing of this ancient town, four of scriptions at  
them I judge to have been for cen- Cartama.  
turies placed in the walls of the  
church and fountain of the square,  
although Morales seems to have had  
no knowledge of any other than the  
large stone of Junia Rustica: the copy  
of it he procured, and has published  
it very inaccurately; as it is the most  
distinguished and circumstantial mo-  
nument

CARTAMA.

ument of Cartama, I was most exact in transcribing it, though no very easy task, from the excessive closeness of the letter, which I have likewise endeavoured to imitate.



JVNIA·D·F·RVSTICA·SACERDOS·PERPETVA·ET·PRIMA·IN·  
MVNICIPIO·CARTIMITANO·PORTICAS·PVBLICAS·VETVSTATE·  
CORRVPTAS·REFICIT·SOLVM·BALINEI·DEDIT·VECTIGALIA·PVBLICA·  
VINDICAVIT·SIGNVM·AEREVM·MARTIS·IN·FORO·POSVIT·  
PORTICAS·AD·BALINEVM·SOLQ·SVO·CVM·PISCINA·ET·SIGNO·  
CVPIDINIS·EPVLO·DATO·SPECTACVLIS·EDITIS·D·P·S·  
STATVASSIBI·ET·CFABIO·JVNIANO·F·SVO·AB·OR·  
DINE·CARTIMITANORVM·DECRETAS·JVNIA·FABINIA·  
CFABII·F·STATVAM·CFABIO·FABIANO·VIRO·SVO·

D·P·S·F·D·





In English, " This is the statue of Book III.

" Junia Rustica, perpetual high First Stone of Cartama.

" priestess in the municipium of

" Cartama, who rebuilt the public

" porticos, fallen to decay through

" age, gave the ground whereon the

" bath is built, paid off the mort-

" gage on the public revenue, erected

" in the forum a brazen image to

" Mars, with the porticos round the

" bath, the fish-pond, and image of

" Cupid; all which she effected at

" her own expence, and consecrated

" with banquets; and public games

" she gave on the occasion: this

" statue of herself, as well as another

" to Caius Fabius Junianus, her son,

" was placed by a decree of the

" senate of Cartama. Junia Fabiana,

" daughter of Caius Fabius, at her

" own expence, erected a statue to

" Caius

CARTAMA.

“ Caius Fabius Fabianus, her husband,  
“ and took care to dedicate it.”

This stone, which is now placed at the head of the fountain in the square, is the only one that expresses Cartama to have been a municipal town, and gives us a very high idea of its ancient grandeur; the closeness of the character is partly to be accounted for by the length of the inscription, and not to be, therefore, precipitately determined of the declining age of the Roman empire; the largeness of the pedestal, which is now five feet high, and two feet thick, not only proves the present situation of the town on its primitive site (confirmed by the temple of Apollo), but, what is more remarkable, the square of Cartama

is



is evidently on the exact spot of their Book III.  
ancient forum.

The public porticos here men-  
tioned were a sort of galleries formed  
of arches and colonades; the use of  
which the Romans learnt from the  
Greeks; they served for shelter and  
ornament before the principal doors  
of the theatres, temples, and public  
buildings; they were either covered,  
or open; the former consisted of long  
galleries, supported by marble pillars,  
enriched and ornamented within with  
statues and paintings, the sides were  
open or closed with windows, made  
of the transparent lapis specularis that  
the Romans extracted from Spain,  
and which Pliny tells us was as clear  
as glass: "Lapis vitri modo trans-  
lucidus,"

Description of  
Public Por-  
ticos.

Lapis Specu-  
laris.

CARTAMA. “ lucidus, quo utuntur pro specu-  
“ laribus [r].”

I remember the windows of the cathedral church of Valentia are made of this stone, which is dug out of quarries in that neighbourhood; the Romans used to receive it from Segobriga in Celtiberia.

In the winter these porticos were open to the South, for the admission of the mid-day sun; in summer the North avenues were expanded; here the aldermen and chief men of the city assembled, and conversed together, and herein their senate or court was frequently held.

[r] Lib xxxvi.

The

The open public porticos went generally round their squares; under their shelter the athletes or wrestlers exercised themselves; and the people held their markets, a custom still followed all over Spain, where the square and the market [s] are synonymous terms.

BOOK III.

The public baths formed the chief luxury of the Romans: they introduced them wherever they went; and that Cartama, had one, is an incontestable proof of the habitation of Romans in it.

The Public Baths.

In Rome their number amounted to 800; Agrippa alone built 170 at his own expence; the construction of them was magnificent, with separations for the men and women; for

[s] In Spanish La Plaça.

their



CARTAMA. their greater privacy, they had no light but from the roof; round them were steps of marble to rest on, and in an adjoining room reservoirs of hot and cold water, for the convenient tempering the bath according to the different constitution or pleasure of every one; they had also hot rooms, with apartments for drying and dressing.

The Fish-  
Pond.

The piscina, or public canal, with which the forum of Cartama was adorned, was not only, as Morales conjectured, and its name imports, a pond of fishes, but a natural bath, wherein the public had liberty of swimming; and these, being open to the rays of the sun, are to this day in Spain reckoned the most wholesome waters.

“ Si

“ Si natare latius aut tepidius velis,  
 “ in area piscina est [†].”

In the wall of the fountain, near the ground, on the side facing the square, is a small stone, which, like the other of Junia Rustica, has so often undergone the annual ceremony of white-washing, as to be rendered almost illegible; this custom of liming the walls, so destructive to the eyes, the Spaniards retain from the Moors, who wash, with lime, not only their houses inside and out, but even the floors and terraces.

[†] Plin. Epist. v. vi.

VENERI.

CARTAMA.

Second Stone  
of Cartama.

VENERI·AVG·

L·PORCIVS·QVIR·

VICTOR·CARTIMITA·

SVO·ET·SCRIBONIAE·

MARCIANAE·VXORIS·SVAE·

NOMINE·STATVAM·TES·

TAMENTO·PONI·IVSSIT·

HVIC·DONO·HERES·XX·

NON·DEDVXERVNT·

D· D·

“ It was part of a pedestal to an  
 “ image of Venus, erected and de-  
 “ dicated according to the testament  
 “ of Lucius Porcius Victor, a Roman  
 “ citizen of the Quirinal Tribe, and  
 “ native of Cartama, in his name and  
 “ in that of Scribonia Marciana his  
 “ wife; from this gift his heir did  
 “ not deduct the twentieth part.”

In



In the walls of the church, and in Book III.  
 the same square, are placed two other  
 stones; one is in the South wall, almost  
 buried under rubbish near the ground;  
 and, as the passage is locked up, few  
 people can get a sight of it. Gruter  
 has published it, though very erro-  
 neously; he copied a manuscript of  
 the archbishop of Taragona.

L·PORCIO·QVIR.

Third Stone of  
 Carama.

SATVRNINO

PONTIF·QVI·PRO·HON·

tr·XX·N·D·HERES

REI·P·CARTIMITAN·LIB.

AMICI·FAC·CVRA . . .

L·PORCIVS·QVIR·SATVRNIN.

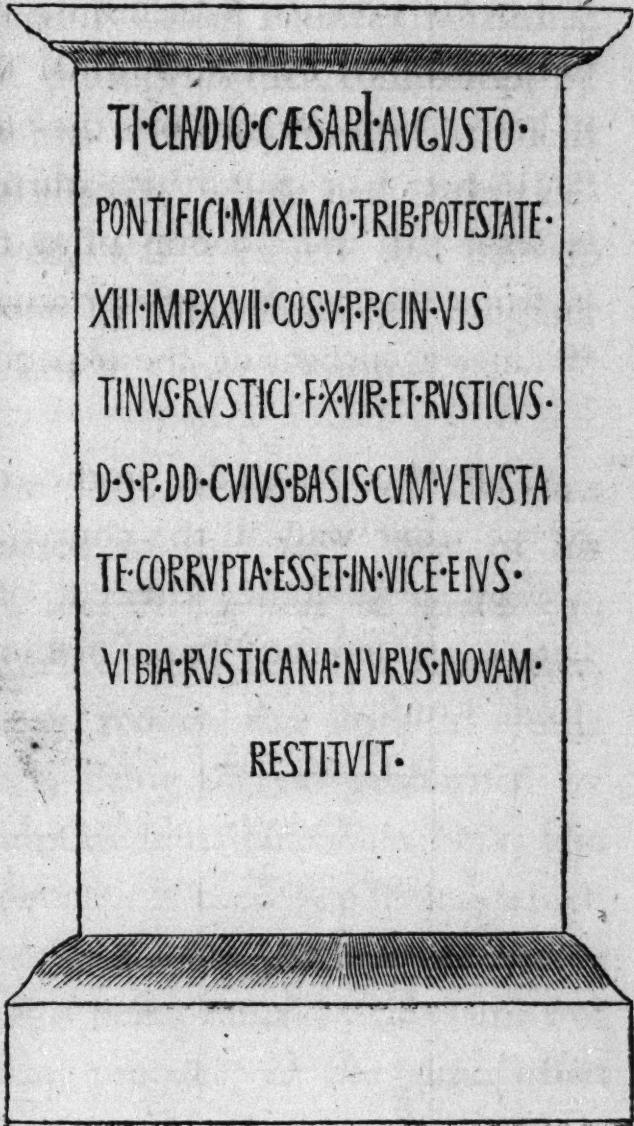
H·A·E·R.

The last initials mean Honore Ac-  
 cepto Expensas Remisit. This stone  
 Vol. II, F had

CARTAMA had been the base of a statue " to  
 " Lucius Porcius Saturninus, a Ro-  
 " man citizen of the Quirinal Tribe,  
 " and High Priest of the town.  
 " His heir Lucius Porcius Saturninus,  
 " accepting the honour of a statue  
 " from the Republic of Cartama, ex-  
 " cused their bearing the expence."

Fourth Stone  
 of Cartama.

The other pedestal is in the corner  
 of the front wall of the church, and  
 a very large stone; the cut of the  
 letters are of the shape of those of  
 Junia Rustica.



TI·CLAUDIO·CÆSARİ·AVGVSTO·  
PONTIFICI·MAXIMO·TRIB·POTESTATE·  
XIII·IMP·XXXVII·COS·V·PP·CIN·VIS  
TINVS·RVSTICI·F·X·VIR·ET·RVSTICVS·  
D·S·P·DD·CVIVS·BASIS·CVM·VETVSTA  
TE·CORRVPTA·ESSET·IN·VICE·EIVS·  
VIBIA·RVSTICANA·NVRVS·NOVAM·  
RESTITVIT·





“ This statue was erected to T. Book III.  
 “ Claudius Cæsar, Pontifex Maximus;  
 “ &c. during his fifth consulship, by  
 “ Cinnus Vistinus, son of Rusticus  
 “ Decem-vir; whose basis being de-  
 “ cayed, was repaired and set up  
 “ a-new by Vibia Rusticana, daughter  
 “ in law to Cinnus Vistinus.”

The fifth consulship of Claudius happened in the 10<sup>th</sup> year of his reign, and in the year of grace 51; to which æra, or very few years after, we may reduce the stone of Junia Rustica, being thereto authorised by the similitude in character, bulk, and even quality of these two stones, which are both of a brown, coarse texture; and this being raised by the family of Rustica, probably at the time when

CARTAMA.

Junia Rustica repaired and ornamented the forum.

The prolongation of the I in Cæsari, may be seen in still more early monuments; Father Flores quotes one in the 12<sup>th</sup> vol. of La España Sagrada, of the emperor Tiberius, whose age is generally blended with the Augustan.

The accurate and learned Don Christoval Medina Conde has very plainly and clearly overthrown the opinion of Ambrosio Morales, in proving that the goodness or viciousness of the character of an inscription does not determine the date of its erection: of this the stone of Claudius before us is an indisputable instance:



stance [u]. In Rome perhaps, where Book III.  
good artists could never be wanting,  
it may be supported, and their monuments speak the true state of the polite arts in their time; not so in the provinces, where the form of the letter may be bastardized by an ignorant or bad lapidary: here we see the dedication of a statue to an emperor, in the most flourishing æra of Cartama, miserably executed; and, were it not furrounded by others of the finest mould, and statues of the most delicate beauty, that proclaim aloud its taste and genius, what a poor and unmerited idea should we have formed of the rank it held in ancient Bætica!

[u] The characters of this inscription give but an imperfect idea of the original copy I furnished the artist with; he has cut the letters by much too square.

CARTAMA.

The remaining inscriptions have, I fancy, been found since the time of Morales; the four following are small, about 10 inches by 15, of white marble, in an exceedingly good letter, and two of them are at present on each side of the portal of a house in the same square; they fronted the pedestals they once belonged to; on the left hand is

VENERI·AVG

RVSTICANA

CARTIMITANA·TESTA

MENTO·PONERE·IVSSIT

HVIC·DONO·HAERES·XX·

NON·DEDVXERVNT·

D·D·D·

“ Rusticana,

“ Rusticana, native of Cartama, Book III  
“ ordered in her testament this image  
“ of the august goddess Venus to be  
“ erected; and her heirs did not de-  
“ duct the 20<sup>th</sup> from this gift, but  
“ dedicated it as she desired.”

The stone underneath this be-  
longed to the statue of a private  
person, named “ Marcus Decimius  
“ Proculus, a Roman citizen, and per-  
“ petual high priest, which the senate  
“ of Cartama having decreed to be  
“ erected to him, he accepted the  
“ honour, but excused them the  
“ expence.”

Father Flores has transcribed this  
inscription without the P.R. but that  
it exists the reader may be well  
assured, as I paid it a third visit, on  
purpose



CARTAMA.

purpose to satisfy myself: the expression Pontifici, Primo, Perpetuo, we have already seen in the stone of Junia Rustica.

Sixth Stone of  
Cartama.

M·DECIMIO·

QVIR & PROCVLO &

PONTIFICI & PR·PERPETVO·

ORDO & CARTIMITANVS·

STATVAM & PONENDAM·

DECREVIT· &

QVI & HONORE & ACCEPTO·

IMPENSAM & REMISIT· &

The little hearts between the words are singular, though it is not the only scription in Cartama thus adorned: on the right side of the door-way are these two:

MARTI·

GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA.

75

Book III.

Seventh Stone  
of Cartama.

MARTI·AVC·  
L·PORCIVS  
QVIR·VICTOR·  
CARTIMITAN·  
TESTAMENTO  
PONI·IVSSIT·  
HVIC·DONO·  
HAERES·XX·NON·  
DEDVXIT·EPVLO·

D. D.

It was under a statue to the god Mars, erected in pursuance to the will of Lucius Porcius Victor, whom we have before seen paying the same devotion to Venus, and with the similar circumstance of the heir not deducting the 20th as the law permitted: this tax on these legacies seems, according to the letter of the inscription

CARTAMA. inscription before us, to have been instituted with the intention to defray the executor's expence, occasioned by the banquet, always given to the aldermen of the city at the ceremony of dedicating the statue; if he chose to pay it out of his pocket, he had a right to commemorate his generosity in the inscription.

Eighth Stone  
of Cartama.

VIBIAE·L·F ♀

TVRRINAE· ♀

SACERDOTAE

PERPETVAE ♀

ORDO ♀ CARTIMITANVS ♀

STATVAM·PONENDAM· ♀

DECREVIT· ♀

QVAE·HONORE·ACCEPTO.

IMPENSAM·REMISIT· ♀

We



We have here the inscription of Book III.  
 another statue, erected by the magistrates of Cartama, to a perpetual high priestess called Vibia Turrina, daughter of Lucius, who, having accepted the honour, remitted the expence.

At the corner of another house of the square, is a stone much defaced, and whose signification seems very obscure.

L·IVNIO·GAL·MALETINO·  
 EQVITI·ROMANO·EX·CIVI  
 TATE·CARTIMITANO·PRIMO·  
 FACTO·QVAM·AMICI·VIVO·

Ninth Stone of  
 Cartama.

· · · · ·  
 · · · REMISSA·EMPENSA·  
 V·A·M·

“ It

CARTAMA.

“ It has been the base of a statue  
“ raised to Lucius Junius Maletinus,  
“ of the Galerian tribe, a Roman  
“ knight, and the first that ever had  
“ that honour in the city of Car-  
“ tama; which statue his friends,  
“ excusing him the expence, with a  
“ willing mind, ordered to be placed  
“ for him during his life-time:” So  
far of this inscription was legible to  
me: Don Christoval Conde, shewed  
me a manuscript copy that did not  
satisfy me, and which cuts off the  
to in facto, and joins it to the next  
word, which he supposes to be GAM,  
judging that this knight had left his  
toga to the friend who erected this  
statue, out of gratitude. The lime,  
with which the letters have been so  
often filled up, has incorporated itself  
in their cavities and filled them up.

At







v  
o  
a  
e  
a  
as  
  
h  
C  
n  
ce  
th  
in  
co  
ce  
us  
cip  
pi  
da

At the West end of the town is a Book III.  
 very beautiful base of a statue of Tenth Stone  
 of Cartama.  
 one entire block of white marble,  
 about four feet high, erected to De-  
 cimia Procula, daughter of Decimus,  
 and mother to Ruticus; it now serves  
 as the pedestal to a cross.

Cartama seems, from its name, to Etymology of  
 Cartama.  
 have been of punic origin, the word  
 Cartha, in the Hebrew, signifying  
 new city; it was subject to the chan-  
 cery of Ecija. The flourishing state of  
 this ancient town is abundantly shewn  
 in the superb monuments, that all-  
 consuming time and barbarous suc-  
 ceeding ages have permitted to reach  
 us: they proclaim it a Roman muni-  
 cipium, with temples, porticos, baths,  
 piscinæ, forum, and all the appen-  
 dances of a capital city. The stones of

CARTAMA. its military way are not yet all removed; and a stately inscription still exists, to inform posterity, that the emperor Adrian repaired it at his own expence.

Roman Families in Cartama.

The names and families commemorated on these stones are,

LUCIUS PORCIUS VICTOR.

LUCIUS PORCIUS SATURNINUS, both Roman citizens of the Quirine tribe, and of a consular family.

LUCIUS JUNIUS MALETINUS, a Roman knight.

CINNA VISTINUS.

MARCUS



MARCUS DECIMIUS PROCULUS.— Book III.

This was a most illustrious family, radicated and spread all over the province; here we find it exercising the high priesthood: it appears on stones of Acinipo and Nescania, and we shall in Malaga see it raised to the supreme dignity of proconsul.

The family of the RUTICI and RUSTICANI are thrice mentioned; the magnificent works and donations of Junia Rutica, and her being high priestess, must have made her memory respectable at Cartama; at Singilis this family was likewise established.

VIBIA TURRINA also exercised the office of high priestess: the Vibii

G 2

enjoyed

CARTAMA.

enjoyed honourable dignities in the republicks of Carteia and Barbesola.

Coins found at  
Cartama.

At Cartama were found coins of all the emperors from Julius Cæsar to Vespasian and lower down, and a Gothic gold medal of Sisenando, who lived in the year 636: at the irruption of the Mahometans into Spain, during the succeeding century, Cartama was probably destroyed, as they served many other towns for want of men to people them; they afterwards rebuilt it on the same spot, as well as the castle on the summit of the hill; with the stones of which the Spaniards have erected, just under its walls, small but rich sanctuary of the Blessed Virgin; the ascent to it is very steep and tiresome, but well recompensed by a noble prospect of the Hoya de Malaga.

Sanctuary of  
the Virgin.

When

Book. III.

Remarks on  
the ancient  
Government  
of the Ro-  
mans.

When one reflects on the ancient splendour of Cartama, and of numberless other towns in Andalusia, during the existence of the Roman empire, and beholds them now poor insignificant villages, full of poverty and the basest ignorance, it leads us naturally into an enquiry after the causes of so universal a decay in the same towns and territories; this again opens to us a scene worthy the admiration and praise of all succeeding ages, and proves the wisdom and sound policy of the Roman government, who, contenting themselves with a moderate use of their power, instead of oppressing, raised the cities they conquered to a state of greater liberty and security than they ever enjoyed before. Each city was erected into a commonwealth, independant in a manner of

View of it.



CARTAMA.

the rest of the province, subject to its own laws, and governed by a sort of Senate, composed of certain of the principal inhabitants called Decuriales or Decuriones, headed by two stiled Duumviri, resembling the consuls of Rome.

The whole body of magistrates and people, as we have repeatedly instanced, were stiled ORDO·POPVLVSQVE. and SPLENDIDISS·ORDO. not only each province, but numerous towns had the privilege of a mint, the highest act of sovereignty, and in imitation of the s. c. of Rome stampd on their money D. D. Decreto Decurionum.

This senate, or court of aldermen, was held in such veneration, and so much respect was paid to it, that they  
presided

presided on a bench apart in all public acts of religion; and, at the games of the Circus, to be permitted to sit among them was an honour thought worthy to be recorded on marble to posterity, in an inscription dug up at Montoro, and published by Morales in his Antiquities. Book III.

Each city had a judge chosen out of the aldermen called *Præfectus Juridicus*, as we learn from a stone of Cadix, published likewise by Morales; besides which court of justice, there were four several chanceries stiled *Conventus Juridici*, established in the province of Andalusia, at Cadix, Ecija, Cordova, and Seville; over the whole presided a Roman proconsul, of which there were three in Spain, for the provinces of *Bætica*, *Tarragona*, and

G 4                      Lusitania;

Lusitania; if these governors committed any acts of oppression, each town had a free appeal to Rome, and a liberty to accuse and arraign them before the people; many instances of which we meet with in the Roman history.

All these privileges were enjoyed by the towns, in a full security of being defended and protected in them from the insults and encroachments of their neighbours by the whole power of Rome; to whom they were in a particular manner allied, and incorporated by the honour of being either a *Municipium*, *Fœderati*, or *Colonia Populi Romani*; each particular city was a Rome in miniature, so many natural or adopted daughters cherished and taken care of by their mother:



## GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA.

mother: the utter destruction of the Book III  
Carthaginian empire was brought  
upon that people for having attacked  
and ruined the city of Saguntum in  
alliance with the Romans.

By this wise conduct, from which  
they never varied, the Romans secured  
their conquests; and the Spaniards, by  
an happy experience of the mildness  
of their government, had never a wish  
to shake it off, but preserved their  
allegiance without garrisons and troops,  
a burthen both to themselves and their  
masters; on the contrary, they often  
sent bodies of men to reinforce the  
armies of Rome, whom they looked  
upon as their common parent.

Another privilege of these towns On the Privi-  
lege of erect-  
ing Statues.  
was that of putting up statues, not  
3 only

CARTAMA.

only to the emperors and their wives, but to the proconsuls of the province, their Duumviri and chief priests, or any benefactors to their town, nay private citizens could erect them to their fathers, wives, and children, or order them by their wills, though the leave of the court of aldermen was always absolutely necessary, and they alone could assign the spot in the forum where they were to be put; generally for the greater honour the government passed a decree for their erection, and the persons bore the expence.

This custom, in aftertimes so prostituted, was originally instituted by the Romans as a laudable honour due to the memory of great men, who had deserved well of their citizens. Pliny the younger has very beautifully explained

explained the high sense that nation  
had of it, speaking of a statue Trajan  
ordered to be erected to the memory  
of young Cottius, which he calls pro-  
longing his short and narrow span of  
life to immortality: “ for these re-  
“ wards, says he, assigned to the  
“ young, will incite our youth to  
“ good pursuits, when they bear in  
“ view the joys they will reap by  
“ their living, and the glorious re-  
“ compence that awaits them dead;  
“ it will be an endless satisfaction to  
“ me, often to gaze on his image, to  
“ make a stand under it, and to walk  
“ beside it; for if the figures of the  
“ dead at home mitigate our sorrow,  
“ how much more those that do not  
“ only represent to us in the most  
“ conspicuous place their form and  
“ visage, but their honour and glory!”

“ Quo



“ Quo quidem honore, quantum  
 “ ego interpretor, non modo defuncti  
 “ memoriæ, et dolori patris, verum  
 “ etiam exemplo prospectum est;  
 “ acuent ad bonas artes juventutem  
 “ adolescentibus, quoque (digni sunt  
 “ modo) tanta præmia constituta:  
 “ acuent principes viros ad liberos  
 “ suscipiendos, & gaudia ex super-  
 “ stitibus, & ex amissis tam gloriosa  
 “ solatia. Erit ergo pergratum mihi  
 “ hanc effigiem ejus subinde intueri,  
 “ subinde respicere, sub hac con-  
 “ sistere, præter hanc commear. Et  
 “ enim si defunctorum imagines domi  
 “ positæ dolorem nostrum levant,  
 “ quanto magis eæ quibus in cele-  
 “ berrimo loco, non modo species et  
 “ vultus illorum, sed honor etiam et  
 “ gloria refertur [x]!”

[x] Plin. lib. ii. ep. 7.

The

The most glorious trophies, ever erected to the memory of superlative merit, were the temples which the inhabitants of Castulo (now Cazlona above Cordova) built in honour of the two Scipios Gneius and Publius, who, after having endeared themselves to the Spaniards by the mildness and equity of their government, lost their lives near Offuna in the celebrated battle with the Carthaginians the year 210 before Christ; the dedication of one of these temples was found and copied by Cyriaco Anconitano.

CARTAMA.Monument of  
Gneius and  
Pub. Scipio.

GN. ET. PVBLIO. SCIPIONIB. ET. PATRI  
CIA. CORNELIORVM. GENTE. COMMV  
NI. PATRIAE. IMPENSA. CASTVLONEN  
SES. BENEFICIORVM. MEMORES. ARAS  
ET. TEMPLA. AD. XX. PEDES. DIVISA.  
EREXERE.

“ The people of Castulo, at their  
“ joint expence, raised these altars  
“ and temples 20 feet asunder to  
“ Gneius and Publius Scipio, of the  
“ Patrician order of the Cornelian  
“ family, in grateful remembrance of  
“ benefits received.”

The circumstance of all the in-  
habitants universally contributing to  
the charge of the buildings, as all  
equally concerned in their loss, and  
the expression *beneficiorum memores*,  
conveys



conveys an idea of the highest encomium, at a time when flattery could have no place.

O happy Spaniards! to have been blest with such good, such virtuous and disinterested governors, who spent and sacrificed their lives for their safety and protection! And thrice happy Romans! who governed and died for a people so sensible of, and grateful to, all their acts of benevolence and virtue! A more noble monument exists not in the annals of time.

Though all these statues have been long since overthrown and destroyed by the superstition of succeeding ages, yet their bases are still to be found in great plenty all over Spain; the use of

Great Use of  
these Monu-  
ments.

A JOURNEY FROM

CARTAMA.

of them is very great in clearing up points of history, and ascertaining the situation and orthography of many towns that could not otherwise be known, bringing us to the knowledge of others, whose name and history ancient writers have not left us the least memorials of, and even in correcting the works of the Greek and Latin geographers, that, by length of time, have become vitiated and adulterated.

Modern Cartama.

Modern Cartama is a poor inconsiderable village; its famous forum, once ornamented with porticos, public baths, fish-ponds, and statues of brass to their gods and benefactors, is now a despicable place, without shape, ornament, or space, with no piazzas to shade you from the sun, and instead of  
a sumptuous

sumptuous temple, adorned with state-  
ly columns, stand the rude walls of  
a plain country church, sanctified in-  
deed by the holy name of Christ, and  
in that respect preferable to all the  
brilliancy of Paganism.



ALORA.

## CHAPTER III.

## A L O R A.

Hoya de Ma-  
laga.

**F**ROM Cartama the Hoya de Malaga follows the course of the mountains southwards to the sea two leagues and an half further at Cape Molinos; to the North the Hoya is bounded by the Sierra de Alora, where Alora itself sits on the summit of a hill: this town is ancient, and was, by the Romans, called Iluro.

Alora.

Antonio Augustin, in his dialogues, ranks Iluro among the municipal towns of this province. Gruter copied

pied the two following inscriptions at Book III.

Alora, now not to be found. "The  
 " first has been the dedication of a  
 " statue to the emperor Domitian,  
 " by Lucius Munius Aurelianus; and  
 " another Duum-vir of the city, which  
 " was erected at the public expence."

The second lay then at the bottom of  
 the hill, whereon the town stands,  
 and is only of service in commem-  
 orating the persons therein men-  
 tioned:

IMP·DOMITIANO

CAESARI

AVG·GERMANICO

L·MVNIVS·QVIR·

AVRELIANVS

TI·COR

II·VIR·CONSTITVTI

D·S·P·D·D·

First Stone of  
 Alora.

## ALORA.

Second Stone  
of Alora.

STATVAM QVAM  
TESTAMENTO SVO  
C FABIVS VIBIANVS  
II VIR FIERI IVSSIT  
VIBIAE LVCANAE MATRI  
FABIA FIRMA HERES  
DEDICAVIT

Caius Fabius Vibianus, Duum-vir of Iluro, ordered, by his will, this statue to be erected to Vibia Lucana, his mother, which his heir Fabia Firma dedicated.

A notable memorial of the Vibian family, established in Iluro, is the base of a marble statue, "erected at Rome



" in the year of our Lord 204, by Book III.  
 " Marcus Vibius Maternus, who was  
 " a native of Iluro, and served in the  
 " Roman army as a military can-  
 " didate for the command of it, to  
 " Lucius Fabius Septiminius Cilo,  
 " who had enjoyed the office of prae-  
 " tor of the city ; that of censor five  
 " times ; and consul twice." The  
 method this Spaniard took to have  
 his services and pretensions engraved  
 on marble in the public forum, where  
 those who had the power to promote  
 him could not fail to see and read  
 it daily, is certainly ingenious.

ALORA.Stone at  
Rome.

L·FABIO·M·F·

GALER·SEPTIMINO

CILONI·PRAEF·VRB·

C·V·COS·II·

M·VIBIVS·MATERNVS

ILVRENSIS·A·MILICHS·

CANDITATVS·EIVS·

Towns of the  
Sierra de Ab-  
dalazis.

Beneath Alora lies Cafapalma ; and further eastward Burgo, Pifaro, La Jonquera, and several other small towns, all under the Sierra de Abdalazis. Henceforward the hills are called La Sierra de Antiquera, joining the mountains of Malaga.

Fertility of the  
Hoya de Ma-  
laga.

Eastward to Malaga the Hoya widens three long leagues, all parts of it are exceedingly fruitful, and produce excellent

excellent wheat[x], their chief and Book III.  
 most valuable produce: an example of  
 its fertility we read of in the chronicle  
 of Don Juan II, of Castille, who, in  
 an excursion against the Moors, en-  
 tered this valley in 1407, and carried Example of it.  
 away 12,000 sheep and 7,000 oxen.

[x] The corn in Spain is trodden out of the  
 ear by mares, in the very field it grows in, on a  
 circular spot called by the Spaniards Era. This  
 custom, universal in hot climates, is very ancient,  
 and has been commemorated by Homer:

Thick bestrown, lies Ceres' sacred floor,  
 Where round and round with never-weari'd pain,  
 The trampling steers beat out th' unnumber'd  
 grain. Pope's Iliad, lib. xx.

The Spaniards plow the ground with oxen,  
 who have the yoke fixed upon their horns, to  
 which it is fastened by cords; contrary to the  
 universal custom of other nations, who drive  
 their oxen with a collar.



**MILITARY  
ROAD.**

Roman Military Road.

On the road from Marvella to Munda are here and there to be discovered fragments of a Roman military way, as likewise from Munda to Cartama; going out of which town towards Malaga it is so entire as to be passable, were it not for many holes sunk between the ponderous stones, by time, and the violent rains, though easy to be repaired; on viewing it I could not but reflect on the unaccountable laziness of the present inhabitants of Cartama, who daily travel on each side of this road all the winter, they and their beasts up to their middle in a deep clay, and have not industry to repair it.

The same military way, about a mile East of the river of Malaga, crosses another smaller one, called El

Rio

Rio de Campanillas, over which still Book III.  
hang in majestic ruins, the remains Ruins of a Roman Bridge.  
of two arches of a Roman bridge.

The river of Malaga is large, and River of Malaga.  
not fordable; its banks are inhabited  
by numerous tribes of the beautiful  
Aveluco [y], whose brilliant plumage,  
shining with yellow, blue, and green  
tints, are not to be equalled by any  
of the feathered tribe in Europe: these  
birds are of the size of a large thrush,  
and are only to be met with in this  
province.

On each side of the river of Ma- Stone of Marcus Aurelius.  
laga are great ruins lying on the  
military way; among them was found

[y] In Edwards and Brookes may be found  
accurate descriptions of this bird.

a de-

**MILITARY  
ROAD.**

a dedication to the emperor Marcus Aurelius, erected in his second consulship; but the name of the town was quite unintelligible. I saw a copy of it in the hands of Don Christoval Conde.

Mile Stone of  
Malaga.

This road we have above seen repaired by the emperor Hadrian, and by a mile stone (existing at present in the plaçuela of Juan Torres, at Malaga, on one side of the governor's house) we learn that the same attention was paid to it in the days of Caracalla. This stone has been very ill treated, and besides is difficult to be read, being of a mixt coarse grey marble, rough and unpolished, such as the Romans always made use of, very wisely foreseeing they would be the least exposed to be removed and carried away.

It

[2]



It is so placed in the wall, that the wheels of his excellency's coach, every time it is used; unavoidably grate against it. The diameter of this stone is 18 inches; and it is at present about four feet out of the ground, so that we may imagine it, originally, to have been at least six feet high [z].

Book III.

Its Situation.

This stone is remarkable for having so long a descent of the emperors, and their names and titles so plain and at full length : even in Morales' time it was not legible to the end; the latter part of it only, which begins at Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, was remitted to him 200 years ago; and, as the transcriber omitted the emperor's pedigree, which he ignorantly imagined was of no use, Morales, as he well might, made the mistake

[z] It is round, like our modern mile-stones.

of

MILITARY  
Road.

of quoting it in the life of Marcus Aurelius, successor of Antoninus Pius, instead of Caracalla, son of Severus, to whom it undoubtedly belongs, and who affected the same names and titles.

Its Date,

The fourth consubship of Caracalla, the date of this stone, was in the year of our Lord 213, which was likewise the fourth year of his reign.

*IMP·CESAR*

DIVI·SEVRI·PII·FILIVS

DIVI·MARCI·ANTONINI·

NEPOS·DIVI·ANTONINI·

PRONEPOS·DIVI·AEL·

HADRIANI·ABNE·

POS·DIVI·TRAIANI·

PARTH·ET·DIVI·NERVAE

ADNEPOS·M·AVRELIVS

ANTONINVS

PIVS·FELIX·AVG·PARTHICVS

MAXIMVS·GERMANICVS

MAXIMVS·BRITANICVS

MAX·PONTIFEX·MAX·TRIB

POT·XVII·IMP·IIII·COS·IIII·

RESTITVIT·

*N.B.* The abbreviated manner of writing Sevri, instead of Severi, in the second line, is conformable to the original, wherein the *E* was probably joined to the *v* thus *VE*, though not now perceivable.



11-11-1944



On the 1st of January 1900, the following was the result of the examination of the accounts of the various departments of the Government for the year 1899. The total amount of the revenue for the year was £1,000,000,000, and the total amount of the expenditure was £1,000,000,000. The balance of the accounts was £1,000,000,000.

## N E S C A N I A.

Book III.

On the other side of the Sierra de El Valle. Abdalazis, and two leagues to the West of Antiquera, is a very small village called El Valle, built on the ruins of Nescania, a Roman Municipium, and whose erection was owing to the concourse of people in the time of Philip II, in 1547, frequenting a medicinal fountain, celebrated anciently for its sovereign property in dissolving the stone and gravel. Morales has quoted the inscription of an altar, put up by Lucius Posthumius Satulius, in compliance with a vow he had made, and doubtless in gratitude for the benefit he had received from drinking the waters of this fountain, which he calls divine.

FONTI.

NESCANIA.First Stone of  
Nescania.

FONTI·DIVINO·

ARAM·L·POST

HVMIVS·SATVL

IVS·EX·VOTO·

D·D·D·

Mineral Waters  
of Nescania.

It was found in a garden very near the spring, which still maintains its virtue. I visited the place in the year 1761, in my second journey to Antiquera. There are two springs, not far from each other, both equally good; and, what is very remarkable, another between them that has no virtue at all. Morales is of opinion, that these waters pass through a vein of earth impregnated with gold; but I cannot say I found any thing like particles of that metal in the sands, as he affirms.

In



In the stream from these springs grows Book III.

a weed which produces a small blue and white flower, which, the people there assured me, being boiled in water, was of equal goodness with the fountain itself. The Spanish physicians call this plant Saxifragia, *Saxifragia*, from its singular efficacy in dissolving the stone. The above monument of the excellency of this fountain was removed two centuries ago, from where it was found, to the door of the hospital of the Conception in Antiquera; at which place I saw it.

In the manuscript history of Antiquera, written by Francisco Cabrera, an Augustin Monk, is a similar altar, erected by Marcus Cornelius Optatus, to perpetuate the memory of his cure,

NESCANIA. by these waters, from a dangerous disease.

Second Stone  
of Nescania.

MARCVS·CORNELIVS·OPTATVS·

ANCIPITI·MORBO·RECREATVS·

VOTVM·

A·L·8·

Nescania seems, from the inscriptions that have reached us, to have been a flourishing city. Father Flores, in the 12<sup>th</sup> vol. of his *España Sagrada*, quotes a very long one, that had been the base of a statue erected to “ Caius Marius Scipio, native of  
“ Nescania, by a decree of the senate  
“ of Nescania, who was excused the  
“ expence of raising it by Fabia Re-  
“ stituta, his mother, who, on oc-  
“ casion of the dedication, gave ban-  
“ quets to the aldermen and their  
“ sons,

" sons, to the citizens, inhabi- Book III.  
 " tants, &c."

C·MARIO·QVIR·SCIP·NES

Third Stone of  
Nescania.

CAN·F·ORDO·NESCO

STATVAM·IVSSIT·CIV·DE.

CRE·FABIA·RESTITVTA·

MAT·HON·ACCEP·IM

PEN·REMIS·EPVLO·DATO·

DECVRION·ET·FILIIS·

EORVM·NESCO

SINGVL·X·BINOS·CIVI

BVS·ATQVE·INCOLIS·

ITEM·SERV·STATIO·

NARIIS·SINGVLIS·X·

SINGVLOS·DEDICA

VIT.



NESCANIA.

In this stone there is only mention of ORDO·NESCAN. but in the above-mentioned work of Cabrera, we learn, that it enjoyed the privileges and honour of being a Municipium.

Fourth Stone  
of Nescania.

GENIO·MVNICIPI·NESCANIENSIS.

L·POSTHVMVS·STILICON·NESCANIENSIS

SIGNVM·AEREVM·PECVNIA·SVA·EX·

HS ∞ N·FIERI·ET·NESCANIAE·IN·

FORO·PONI·IVSSIT·QVOD·DONVM·

VT·CONSVMARI·POSSET·M·COR

NELIVS·NIGER·NESC·H·EIVS·AD

IECTIS. . . DE·SVO·AD·IMPENSAS.

OPERIS·L·H·S·P·C·S·N·CVM·ALIIS.

DEDICAVIT·

“ Lucius Posthumius Stilico, native  
“ of Nescania, ordered, in his will, a  
“ thousand sesterces towards erecting  
“ a brazen image to the Guardian  
“ Genius

“ Genius of Nescania, to be placed Book III.  
 “ in the public square; and Marcus  
 “ Cornelius Niger, his heir, towards  
 “ completing this gift, gave a fur-  
 “ ther sum of fifty sesterces, out  
 “ of his own money, towards the  
 “ expence of the work, and dedi-  
 “ cating the image, &c.”

The same author has likewise the following inscriptions; all which were unknown to Morales, and till now unpublished.

“ The first is the dedication to a  
 “ statue erected by Marcus Cornelius  
 “ Proculus, pontifex of the emperors,  
 “ to the famous Livia, wife of Au-  
 “ gustus, therein styled Julia the  
 “ adopted daughter of Julius Cæsar,  
 “ mother of Tiberius and Drusus

NESCANIA. "Germanicus; the former named the  
"Prince and Conservator of the  
"World; the other, its Life and  
"Soul."

The next is the base of a statue  
erected by the inhabitants of Nes-  
cania to the emperor Trajan during  
his sixth consulate, which happened  
in the year of grace 112.

IVLIAE



IVLIAE·AVG·I

Book III.

Fifth Stone of  
Nesania.

DIVI·F·MATRI·I

TI·CAESARIS·AVG·

PRINCIPIS·ET·CONSERVA

TORIS·ET·DRVSI·GERMA

NICI·GENIALIS·ORBIS.

MARCVS·CORNELIVS·PRO

CVLYS PONTIFEX·CAESARVM·

NESCANIA. "Germanicus; the former named the  
 " Prince and Conservator of the  
 " World; the other, its Life and  
 " Soul."

The next is the base of a statue  
 erected by the inhabitants of Nes-  
 cania to the emperor Trajan during  
 his sixth consulate, which happened  
 in the year of grace 112.

IVLIAL

IVLIAE AVG. I

DIVI F. MATRI.

TI CAESARIS AVG.

PRINCIPIS ET CONSERVA

TORIS ET DRVSI GERMA

NICI GENIALIS ORBIS.

MARCVS CORNELIVS PRO

CVLYS PONTIFEX CAESARVM.

Book III.

Fifth Stone of  
Nescaia.

I 4

IMP.



NESCANIA.

Sixth Stone of  
Nescania.

IMP CAESAR·I

DIVI·NERVAE·F·I

NERVAE·TRAIANO·

AVG·GER·DACICO·

PONT·NAX·TRIB·

POT·XIII·IMP·VI·COS·

VI·P·P·OPTIMO·MAX·

IMO·QVE·PRINCIPI·

NESCANIENSES·

p· p·

This

This pedestal stands now before Book III  
 the door of the church, and supports  
 a stone cross. The two following  
 were copied by Gruter.

P·MAGNIO·Q·F·QVIR·RVFO·

Seventh Stone  
 of Nescania.

MAGONIANO·TR·MIL·IIII·

PROC·AVG·XX·ET·TR·PERPE·

TVO·HISPANIAE·BAETICAE·

AD·VAL·VEGET·ITEM·PROC·

AVG·PROVIN·BAET·AC·DVCEN·

ACIAE·P·LEG·AMICO·OPTIMO·

ET·BENE·PROVINCIAE·SEMPER·

MERITO·D·D·

This stone is of value to those who attempt to write the history of Port Mahon, having been erected to the memory of a native of that town, "who had been military tribune four times, and twenty-three times pro-  
 " curator

Erected to  
 Publius Mag-  
 nius Rufus,  
 Native of Ma-  
 hon.

NESCANIA. "curator and intendant of the emperor  
 "in the province of Bætica, by Valerius  
 "Vegetus, likewise procurator of the  
 "same province, and ducenarius (cap-  
 "tain of 200 men) of the first Asiatic  
 "Legion, as he had been his best  
 "friend, and always merited the ap-  
 "plause of the province." This Vale-  
 rius Vegetus, as appears from a stone  
 at Granada, governed in Dioclesian's  
 time, which fixes the date of our in-  
 Its Date. scription to about the year 305: he  
 was of infamous memory, for having  
 been employed in the impious at-  
 tempt to destroy the Christian church  
 during the tenth general persecution.

The following inscription augments  
 our knowledge of the Roman families  
 in Nescania.



L·CALPVRNIO·QVIRINO·ORDO·NESC.

Book III.

STATVAM·PVBLIC·DECREVIT·L·CALPVR.

Eighth Stone  
of Nescania.

NIVS·MACER·PATER·HONORE·ACCEPTO.

IMPENSAM·REMISIT.

The next stone does immortal honour to the people of Nescania, who, in gratitude for benefits received, raised a statue to Lucius Annæus Seneca, that celebrated heathen philosopher, whose works will be esteemed and studied while a sense of rectitude and morality remains in the world. His memory is held in such veneration in Spain, his native country, that at Cordova, where he was born and passed his first years; they still call a particular tenement La Casa de Seneca; which house the first Marquis of Pliego, Don Pedro Hernandez

Ninth Stone of  
Nescania,  
erected to Se-  
neca the Phi-  
losopher.

The House of  
Seneca, at  
Cordova.

NESCANIA.

nandez de Cordova, in the year 1500 purchased, and made thereof a present to the father of Ambrosio Morales, with the compliment, that the dwelling of so wise a man ought not to be inhabited but by a person equally learned.

I was shewn the house [a] in 1758; it is situated in the highest and most pleasant part of the city, but has received so many repairs, that I much doubt whether a stone of its ancient fabric remains.

[a] This house must have been built by some of the descendants of Seneca; as in his days, and long after, the old town (founded by the Roman prætor Marcellus in the year of Rome 169) was still standing: it was situated on a hill about a league to the North of Modern Cordova. Another memorial of Seneca is at a small farm near one of the gates of Cordova, which bears the name of *El Lagar de Seneca*.

Morales

Morales has assembled every monument he could collect, wherein there was mention of this family; but of Seneca himself he was not so happy as to meet any inscription. This is the first that has ever been published: I copied it from the manuscript of Cabrera, which is kept in the archives of his convent at Antiquera. We must fix the date of this stone some time before the year 66, Its Date. when Seneca suffered death.

LVCIO.

ANNEO·SENECAE·

OB·BENEFICIA·

NESCANIENSES·

F. C.

In Alora, this family was also radic-  
ated, as we have seen by a stone of  
that



NESCANIA that town. The last inscription I shall quote of Nescania, and which was never before published, is the dedication of an altar to the divinity of the emperors, which was placed in the public forum, at the expence of Publius Fortunatus Liberius, native of Nescania.

Tenth Stone  
of Nescania.

NVMINI·DIVORVM·

AVGG·

PVBLIVS·FORTVNATVS·

LIBERIVS·M·F·NESCA·

ARAM·SOLO·PVB·

S·P·D·D·D·

In a manuscript copy of this inscription, shewn me by the Canon Conde, it is Caius Publicius Fortunatus.

A N T I-

## ANTIQUERA.

Book III.

Two miles further to the Eastward <sup>Vale of Anti-</sup> lies the city of Antiquera [b], at the foot <sup>quera.</sup> of the mountains, and seven leagues North-West of Malaga; the town is very large, well built, and inhabited by 8,000 families; among them are many noble houses. The country about it is very fruitful, consisting of a vale commencing beyond Nescania, and extending as far as the eye can reach towards the North: through it lies the road to Madrid.

The pleasant river Genil (the an- <sup>River Genil.</sup> cient Singilis) enters the valley at La

[b] In les Delices d'Espagne is a very exact view of Antiquera, which I corrected with the addition of the Great Church, since erected there in the middle of the town.

ANTQUERA. Peña de los Enamorados [c], three miles East of Antiquera; which city it seems to shun, turning to the North, and hastening to wash the walls of Ecija; an inconsiderable stream, however, runs through the town, and serves to work the corn-mills.

I was three times at Antiquera, in the years 1758, 1761, and 1771: at the second visit I went to the  
 Salt Lakes. famous salt lakes, which lie on the road to Ronda; they are full of an incredible number of wild ducks.

[c] The Peña de los Enamorados is a very steep rock, famous for the catastrophe of two unfortunate lovers: a Christian captive fugitive from Granada, and a Moorish girl; being pursued and surrounded, they ascended this rock, and, finding no possibility of escaping, threw themselves, embraced in each other's arms, down the precipice, and perished.

The



The salt made from this water (that Book III.  
is 30 miles distant from the sea) is  
on the king's account!

Antiquera must have been a noted Antiquity of  
this Town.  
town in antiquity, since we find it in  
the itinerary of Antoninus, who  
stopped there in preference to Nes-  
cania or Singilis: its name was An-  
tikaria, as may be proved from the Its ancient  
Name Anti-  
karia.  
following inscriptions:

GENIO·MVNICIPI·  
ANTIK·IVLIA·M·F·  
CORNELIA·MATERNA  
MATER·MA·CORNE  
LIANAE·TESTAMEN·  
TO·PON·IVSSIT·

First Stone of  
Antiquera.

ANTIQUERA

“ Julia Cornelia Materna, daughter  
 “ of Maternus, and mother of Cor-  
 “ neliana, in her will ordered this  
 “ statue to be erected to the Genius  
 “ of the Municipium of Antiquera.”  
 This is the only monument of Anti-  
 quera that proves it enjoyed the honour  
 of being a municipium; Gruter and Sa-  
 lengre have published it, though both  
 erroneously, making of the K an Æ,  
 reading ANTIE, and thereby sup-  
 posing a town that never existed.

Muratori has two other inscrip-  
 tions, perpetuating the family of Pub-  
 lius Quintius Hospitalis.

Second Stone  
 of Antiquera.

P·QVINTIO·P·F·

HOSPITI·ANTIK·

HOSPITALIS·F

P·QVINT·HOSPITALIS·

D·S·P·D·D·

QVIN-

QVINTIAE GALLIAE

Book II.

ANTIK HOSPITALIS F

Third Stone of Antiquera.

P QVINT HOSPITALIS

D P S D D

In the church of San Juan is the base of a statue erected by Lucius Porcius Sabelius [d], Duum-vir of the city, to the emperor Vespasian, during his 8th consulship, which fixes the date of this stone to the year 77.

The name of the town is not mentioned, therefore as all the inscriptions of Nescania and Singilis were brought at different times to Antiquera, it is

[d] I have lately received from a learned correspondent in Spain, which came not to hand in time to be inserted in its place, [vide Book II. p. 258.] a copy of a valuable dedication inscription once over a Temple of Neptune at Suel, wherein that town is plainly named a Roman Municipium.

NEPTVNO AVG

SACRVM

L IVNIVS PVTEOLANVS

VI VIR AVGVSTALIS IN

MVNICIPIO SVELITANO

D D PRIMVS ET PERPETVVS

OMNIBVS HONORIBVS QVOS

LIBERTINI GERERE POTVERVNT

HONORATVS EPVLO DATO D S P



ANTIQUERA. impossible to determine, and perhaps of no great importance, to which of them it originally belonged.

Fourth Stone  
of Antiquera.

IMP·CAESARE·VESPATIANO  
AVG·PONT·MAX·TRIB·  
POT·VIII·IMP·XII·COS·VIII·  
P·P·  
LVCIVS·PORCIVS·SABELI·  
VS·II·VIR·PECVNIA·SVA·

Medal of An-  
tiquera.

Father Flores has published a medal of Antiquera; I have accordingly engraved it, although I must confess my doubts of its belonging to any town of Spain, referring the learned antiquary to the coins of the kings of Galicia, published by Monf. Pellerin, where he will perceive that of Flores, whose medal being imperfect as to the legend made him too hastily apply it to this municipium, of which no other coin has hitherto appeared [e].

[e] The order of Terrasa was originally instituted by Don Garcia Sanchez King of Navarre in 1040. The

The city of Antiquera was delivered from the Mahometan yoke by the infant Don Ferdinand, uncle and tutor to Don Juan II, king of Castille in 1410. He gave it for arms, a shield azure, a jar of lilies between a lion and a castle; below the letters A.T. the initials of Azucenas, lilies, and Terrasa, an order of knighthood, he revived in Spain in 1403.

Book III.

Arms of Antiquera:

In the castle is still preserved a curious armoury belonging to the Moors, and which they left behind them when they gave up the city to the Christians. It consists of almost every kind of offensive and defensive weapons in use among them: helmets, bucklers, breast-plates, piques, zagayas, or short darts, which they

Moorish Armoury.

ANTIQUERA

lanced with wonderful address, bows, arrows, &c.

## Shields.

Among the rest I took particular notice of the adargas, or shields, with which the Moors defended themselves both from the points of the lance and the stroke of the sword: those made in the city of Fez were the most famous; their composition, on examination, seemed to be of two hides hardened and stuck together, between which was a sort of paste, made of herbs dried, ground, and mixed with camels hair; their solidity and hardness is astonishing, and impenetrable even by a musket-ball; the form of them in general was not circular but oval, in the center rose a knob or point, called by the Romans Umbo, round which was engraved



an Arabian motto, the blazon of the Book III.  
love or adventures of its owner,

Another noted weapon of the Cross Bows.  
Moors was the ballesta, or cross bow,  
used indiscriminately for shooting  
stones or arrows; its force was irre-  
sistible; during the rebellion of the  
Alpujarras, in the reign of Philip II,  
Don Joseph de Lara, the priest, being  
tied by the Moors to a tree, was nailed  
to it with an arrow shot from a cross  
bow at the distance of 30 yards,

Lances.  
Their lances were long and pointed  
with iron: in their management the  
Moorish cavalry were most dexterous;  
with them they maintained the field  
in their jousts and tournaments,  
observing the ancient laws and  
customs of chivalry; the Arabian  
K 4 knight

ANTIQUERA.

knight made good his claim to his mistress, disputed with his rivals, and fought his private quarrels in the lifted field.

The personal courage of the Andalusian Moors, may be seen in their constant practice of going out singly to the frontiers of the Christians, and fighting any Spanish knight they met with: this custom they kept up to the very last, and it was the basis of numerous romances, many of them true, as is the affecting story of Abindarajez, in the *Diana* of Jorge de Montemajor.

List of eminent  
Men of A.  
tiquera.

Luis Del  
Marmol.

Antiquera was the birth-place of Luis Del Marmol Carvajal, who lived in the days of Philip II; he wrote the best history of Africa extant, and the rebellion

rebellion of the Moors of Granada in Book III.  
 his own times, both which works are  
 in my library, printed in Granada 1573,  
 and Malaga 1600; he was thoroughly  
 versed in the Arabick language, hav-  
 ing been some time captive in Barbary.

I have already mentioned Father Father Cab-  
rera.  
 Cabrera, he died in 1649; other  
 writers, natives of Antiquera, are Au-  
 gustin Texada, who published in 1660 Augustin  
Texada.  
 a small history of Antiquera; Francisco Fr. Padilla.  
 de Padilla, canon in the cathedral of  
 Malaga, published in that city, *Histo-*  
*ria eclesiastica de España*, 2 vol. folio,  
 1605; Don Lorenzo de Padilla pub- Lorenzo de  
Padilla.  
 lished in Valentia, *El Libro primero*  
*de las Antiquedades de España*, 1669,  
 and left behind him in MS. the fol-  
 lowing works, *Geografia de España*,  
*Nobilario de España*, and *La Historia*  
*de España*; Pedro de Aguilar printed Pedro de  
Aguilar.  
 at Malaga 1600 a *Treatise on Horse-*  
 Vol. II. K 5 *manship,*



ANTIQUERA. *manship*, and Peter Walter another at  
P. Walter. Naples 1644 on the *Art of Swimming*;  
Jeronimo de Don Jeronimo de Porras published  
Porras. *Rimas Varias*, 1639, and another  
Luis Martinez poet named Luis Martinez de la Plaza  
de la Plaza. has many of his poems inserted in the  
*Flores de Poetas Castellanos of Espinosa*;  
Rodrigo de Rodrigo de Garvajal printed at Lima,  
Carvajal. 1627, two poems, entitled, *La Con-*  
*quista de Antiquera*, and *La Batalla de*  
Pedro de *Toro*, and lastly, Pedro de Espinosa  
Espinosa. published the poetical works of his  
contemporaries in Valladolid 1605 [*e*];  
in the first vol. of the *Parnaso Espanol*  
is an elegant poem of his writing,  
stiled *El Rio Genil*, admired for purity  
and sweetness of style, and perfect  
imitation of the ancients. He lived  
and died under the patronage of the  
duke of Medina Sidonia, on the  
21st of October 1650. A panegy-

[*e*] Flores de Poetas ilustres Castellanos.

rick

rick [f] of his patron, which he published in Seville 1629, is a masterpiece of eloquence, and discovers a strong genius, warmed and animated by a most grateful heart.

Book III.

Antiquera produced two of the most eminent painters of the last century; Antonio Mohedano, and Geronimo de Bovadilla; the former particularly excelled in frescos, of which I have seen noble specimens in the cathedral of Cordova, where the dome of the chapel of the Sagrario is of his hand: in the great convent of Franciscans [g] at Seville, the whole cloister is painted in fresco by him, in company with Alonzo Vasquez of Ronda;

Antonio Mohedano.

His Works.

[f] He likewise wrote an Elogio al Retrato del Excelentissimo Señor Don Manuel Alonzo Perez de Gusman el Bueno, Duque de Medina Sidonia, &c. Printed in Malaga 1625.

[g] La Casa grande de San Francisco.

the

ANTIQUERA. the high church of the city of Lucena has some of his works. He died in 1625.

Geronimo de  
Bovadilla.

Geronimo de Bovadilla past most of his life at Seville, where he studied painting under Zurbaran: he was famous for small historic pieces, in which kind Murillo used to employ him. He lived till 1680.

### S I N G I L I S.

The ancient town of Singilis has been confounded by Morales and others with Antiquera, deceived by the inscriptions of both, being all found within the walls of the latter.

Its Situation. Its real situation was little more than a league to the north of Antiquera, in a despoblado (or ruinous place) called by the peasants Antiquera la Vieja. The following was brought from thence:



GALLO·MAXVMIANO·PROC·AVGG·

Book III.

ORDO·SINGILEN·OB·MVNICIPIVM·DIV·

First Stone of  
Singilis.

TINA·BARBARORVM·OBSIDIONE·LIBERA

TVM·PATRONO·CVRANTIBVS·C·FAB·RVSTI·

CO·ET·L·ÆMILIO·PONTIANO·

This stone has been variously copied by all the antiquaries, and very erroneously by Ambrosio Morales. I believe with Father Flores, it alludes to an invasion of the Moors in Spain, mentioned by Julius Capitolinus, in his life of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus [b], and that the inhabitants of Singilis, being besieged by them, were delivered by Gallus Maxumianus. The AVGG fixes the date of this stone from 161 to 170, being the interval

Date of the  
Stone.

[b] Cum Mauri Hispanias propè omnes vastarent, res per legatos benè gestæ sunt.

of

SINGILIS.

of the joint reign of M. Aurelius, and  
Lucius Verus.

Second Stone  
of Singilis.

The two following are dedications  
of statues to Lucius Junius Nothus,  
who was of a Plebeian family, and a  
freedman, though he must have been  
a man of consequence, and deserved  
well of his commonwealth, to have  
two statues, one of them of brass,  
erected to him, and all the honours  
decreed to him, which the rank of a  
freedman admitted of: he was like-  
wise one of the six priests of the Em-  
peror's College. These stones are at  
present in the Calle de Los Marmoles,  
in Antiquera, where I saw them.

L·IVNIO·

## Book III.

Third Stone of  
Singilis.

L·IVNIO·NOTHO·OR

DO·SINGILIENSIVM·STA

TVAM·ET·HONORES·QVOS·

CVIQQVE·PLVRIMOS·LI

BERTINO·DECREVIT·

---

L·IVNIO·NOTHO·

VI·VIR·AVG·PERPE

TVO·CIVES·SINGILI

ENSES·ET·INCOLAE

EX·AERE·CONLATO·

Father



SINGILIS.

Father Cabrera has quoted another dedication of a statue erected by the same Lucius Junius Nothus, to his wife Rutilia Fructuosa.

Fourth Stone  
of Singilis.

RUTILIAE·FRUCTVOSAE.

L·IVNIUS·NOT·EIVS·VXORI.

The next is a tomb-stone on which the town is styled Municipium Liberum Singiliense; and Father Cataneo copied the inscription which follows, in which the titles of Singilis are augmented by the addition of Flavia.

COR-

CORNELIAE·BLANDINAE·SINGILIENSE·

Book III.

L·CORNELIUS·THEMISON·PATER·ET·COR

Fifth Stone of  
Singilis.

NELIA·BLANDA·MATER·POSVERVNT·

HVIC·ORDO·M·LIB·SING·IMPENSAM·

FVNERIS·ET·LOCVM·SEPVLTVRAE·DEC·

C·MVMIO·C·F·QVIR·HISPANO

Sixth Stone of  
Singilis.

PONT·CIVES·ET·INCOLAE·

M·M·FLAVII·LIB·SING·

EX·AERE·CONFLATO

OB·MERITA·DEDERVNT·

The most extraordinary monument of Singilis is the following, taken from a manuscript of Don Luis Velasquez. The word BARB. therein, father Flores interprets Barbatani; in which sense, this inscription imports, that

VOL. II.

L

" Acilia

SINGILIS.

“ Acilia Plecusa dedicated this statue  
 “ to Marcus Acilius Phlegonius, her  
 “ son, and native of Singilis Barbi-  
 “ tanus, to whom the most holy  
 “ order, or government, of Singilis  
 “ Barbitanus decreed that he might  
 “ wear the decurional robe,” or, in a  
 modern phrase, an alderman’s gown.

Seventh Stone  
 of Singilis.

M·ACILIO·PHLEGONI·SING·BARB·  
 ACILIA·PLECVSA·MATER·D·D·  
 HVIC·ORDO·SANCTISSIMVS·  
 SING·BARB·ORNAMENTA·  
 DECVRIONALIA·DECREVIT.

These titles of Flavius Barbitanus Liberes were probably assumed by the citizens after the time of Pliny, who names the town simply Singilis, and places it in the jurisdiction of Cordova.

C H A P.



## CHAPTER IV.

Book III.

## ARATISPI.

ON the road over the mountains, from Antiquera to Malaga, and two leagues South of the former, was anciently a Roman town, named Aratispi, of which we have not the least mention in the Greek and Roman geographers. It was situated in Its situation. a Despoblado, called Cauche el Viejo, a quarter of a league from a small village, named Cauche, to which place the following inscriptions were carried, and employed in the church and other private buildings.

L 2

The

ARATISPI.First Stone of  
Aratîspi.

Its Date.

The first is a compleat and copious  
encomium of the emperor Trajan,  
on the base of a statue to that prince,  
erected after his death, which hap-  
pened in the year 117.

IMP·CAESARI·DIVI·NERVAE·F·

DIVO·TRAIANO·OPTVMO·

AVG·GERM·DACICO·PARTHICO·

PONT·MAX·TRIB·POT·XXI·IMP·

XIII·COS·VI·P·P·OPTVMO·

MAXVMO·QUE·PRINCIPI·CON

SERVATORI·GENERIS·HVMANI·

RESPVBLICA·ARATISPITANORVM·

DECREVIT·DIVO·DEDICAVIT·

Second Stone  
of Aratîspi.

Its Date.

The next is a dedication of a statue  
to Adrian his succeffor, whose third  
consulship was in the year 119.

IMP.

IMP.

Book III.

CAESARI·DIVI·

TRAIANI·PARTHICI·F·

DIVI·NERVAE·NEPOTI·

TRAIANO·HADRIANO·

AVG·PONTIFICI·MAX·

TRIB·POTEST·COS·III·P·P·

RESP·ARATISPITANA·

D· D·

And the following stone has been the base of a statue to an illustrious citizen of Aratíspi, named Marcus Fulvius Senecio, erected by a number of his friends, whose names serve to enumerate so many Roman families that lived in this town.

L 3

M·FVL-

IMP.



ARATISPI.

Third Stone of  
Aratíspi.

M·FVLVIO·SENECIONI· . . . . .  
ARATISPITANO . . . . . OPTVM . . . .  
TANTISSIMO·CIVI·OB·M . . . . .

## AMICI·POSVERVNT.

P·LICINIYS·AEMILIANVS·P·LICIN·R . . . .  
L·LICIN·VIBIAN·L·LICIN·LICINIAN . . . .  
L·FABIVS·SILVIN·C·FABIVS·FABIANVS . . .  
L·FABIVS·OPTATUS·M·IVN·MONTAN . . . .  
M·IVNIYS·MARTIAL·M·IVN·MATERNVS· . . .  
M·FLAVIVS·MAXVMIN·L·FLAVI·SEVERVS· . .  
C·CALPVRN·GENER·C·CALPVRN·PERPETVVS·  
C·ÆMIL·ANTHVS·T·ANN·DIGN·YSIVS . . . .  
L·AVRELIVS . . . . . CAPRATINVS·

Martial's Fa-  
mily.

Marcus Valerius Martial, native of this country, who flourished in the reign of Trajan, and ended his days in Spain, has in this list one of his family, named Marcus Junius Martial.

Licinii  
Family.

Of that of the Licinii was Lucius Licinius, who, when Pliny the elder was

was in Spain, offered him 400 Book III. sesterces for his book of commentaries, whereby he manifested his esteem and just opinion of the merit of Pliny, and his own liberality and unbounded love of learning. We are indebted to Pliny the younger for such an honourable anecdote of this family, in whose days Cæcilius Classicus, being proconsul of Bætica, was accused by the whole province, and arraigned at Rome, for his extortions. Norbanus Licinianus was one of the deputies sent to carry their complaints to the senate.

Gruter quotes two monuments, existing in the walls of the Alhambra of Granada, of this family of Licinius Licinianus, who are therein ranked military tribunes of the se-

Two monuments of them in Granada.

ARATISPI.

venth legion, and Roman citizens of the Galerian tribe.

Pliny the younger has commemorated several eminent persons of the family of Senecio, his contemporaries and friends. Sempronius Senecio was a Roman knight. To Socius Senecio he addresses one of his epistles on a subject that bespeaks him a man of letters.

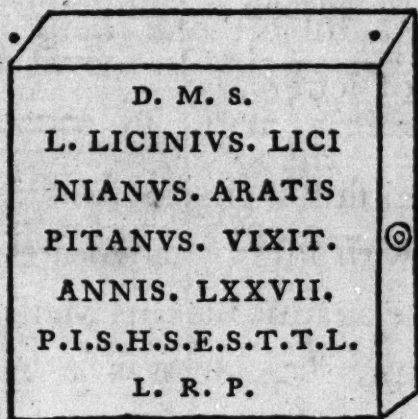
Herennius Senecio was retained jointly with Pliny as advocates for this province against Bæbicus Massa. Pliny says expressly, he was a native of Bætica, most probably of Aratispī, and had been questor in it,

Fourth Stone  
of Aratispī.

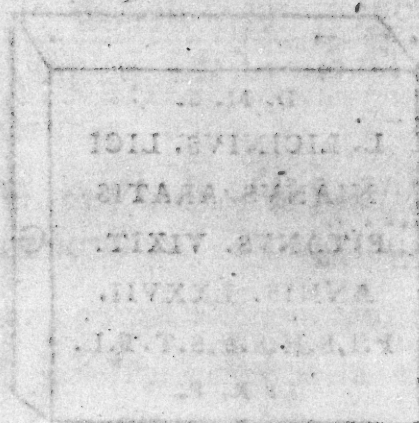
The tomb-stone of Lucius Licinius Licinianus exists in the corner of the



the tower of the church of Cauche, Book III.  
and is remarkable for having the  
Patera engraven on the side of the  
marble.



The tower of the Church of Gaudí, and is remarkable for having the figures engraved on the side of the



m  
ca  
no  
a  
fo  
br  
fia  
co  
fe  
fw

## S A B O R A.

Book III.

Nearer to Malaga, in the same mountains, not far from a village called Carrete, was a Roman town of note, by name Sabora. Pedro Mexia, Pedro Mexia a Spanish Antiquary. a Spanish antiquary, who lived before Morales, found a large plate of brass, containing a decree of Vespasian, in favour of this people, and in consequence of their petition presented the 25th of July, and answered the 30th of the same month.



## SABORA.

Monument of  
Sabora.

IMP·CAE·VESPACIANVS·AVG·PONTI·  
FEX·MAXVMVS·TRIBVNICIAE·POTES  
TATIS·VIII·IMP·XIII·CONSUL·VIII·P·P·  
SALVTEM·DICIT·IIII·VIRIS·ET·DE  
CVRIONIBVS·SABORENSIVM·  
CVM·MVLTI·DIFFICVLTAIBVS·INFIRMITA  
TEM·VESTRAM·PREMI·INDICETIS·PERMIT  
TO·VOBIS·OPPIDVM·SVB·NOMINE·MEO·VT·  
VOLTIS·IN·PLANVM·EXTRVERE·VECTICA  
LIA·QVAE·AB·DIVO·AVG·ACCEPISSE·DICI  
TIS·CVSTODIO·SIQVA·NOVA·ADIICERE·VOL  
TIS·DE·HIS·PROCONSVLEM·ADIRE·DEBERI  
TIS·EGO·ENIM·NVLLO·RESPONDENTE·CONS  
TITVERE·NIL·POSSVM·DECRETVM·VESTRVM·  
ACCEPI·VIII·KAL·AVGVST·LEGATOS·  
DIMISI·IIII·KA·EASDEM·VALETE·  
II·VIRI·C·CORNELIVS·SEVERVS·ET·  
M·SEPTIMIVS·SEVERVS·PVBLICA·PE  
CVNIA·IN·AERE·INCIDERVNT·

In English, " The Emperor Vespasian, &c. salutes the Quatuor-viri  
" and aldermen of Sabora. Having  
" received the account you send us  
" of the many difficulties you labour  
" under by the present situation of  
" your town on a hill, I permit you  
" to rebuild it on the plain as you  
" desire, and that you may call it by  
" my name, and the public rents,  
" which you say were granted you  
" by the Divine Augustus, I preserve  
" and continue to you on the same  
" terms; but, if you want to lay on  
" any new ones, you must go and  
" consult the proconsul of the pro-  
" vince about it, because therein I  
" cannot give any order, since there  
" is nobody at Rome that can be  
" affected by it or protest against it.  
" I received your public decree on  
" the

SABORA.

“ the 25th of July, and dispatched  
“ your deputies the 30th of the same  
“ month. Farewell.”

This exactitude and promptness of the Emperor is a lasting monument of the unremitting diligence and attention of that excellent prince to every complaint of so vast an empire; a pattern and example to all succeeding princes. Sabora appears to have been a large and populous republic, being governed, like Carteia, by Quatuor-viri; two of their names, Caius Cornelius Severus, and Marcus Septimius Severus, are here mentioned. The custom of engraving the decrees of the Roman emperors on plates of brass, for the greater honour and perpetual observance of them, is as old as the empire itself.

The



The position of Sabora was at this time removed from the top of the hill to a valley, for so we must interpret Planum, the town being in the midst of the lofty mountains of Malaga; it likewise, without doubt, at the same time assumed the appellation of Flavius, in honour of Vespasian: this will be verified should any inscription be hereafter discovered at Cañete; and may draw the antiquary into an erroneous supposition of a plurality of towns, if he has not this monument in his memory.

Cañete itself is at present re-placed on its primitive site very high, probably the Moors removed it there on account of its strength; they built a strong castle above the town, which contains 700 families; ruins of the old town, founded by the *Saborenses* in virtue of Vespasian's decree, may be traced in a bot-

Cañete.

SABORA.

tom about a quarter of a league from  
Cañete.

Round the fountain in the square  
of Cañete are placed the two follow-  
ing tomb-stones of variegated marble:

First stone of  
Sabora.

SEPTIMIA·M·F·SEVERA·

ANN·LXX·P·I·S·H·S·E·T·P·I·

IN·F·X·XXXX·IN·A·P·XXXX·

Second stone  
of Sabora.

C·MEMMIUS·EPAPHRODITVS

A·LV·H·S·E·S·T·T·L

NICE·SOROR·CVM·EPAPHRODITO

ET·NATIS·CIPVM·MARMOREVM·

D.

At a little chapel called *La Her-  
mita de la Cofradia de los Esclavos*  
are two others.

Third stone of  
Sabora.

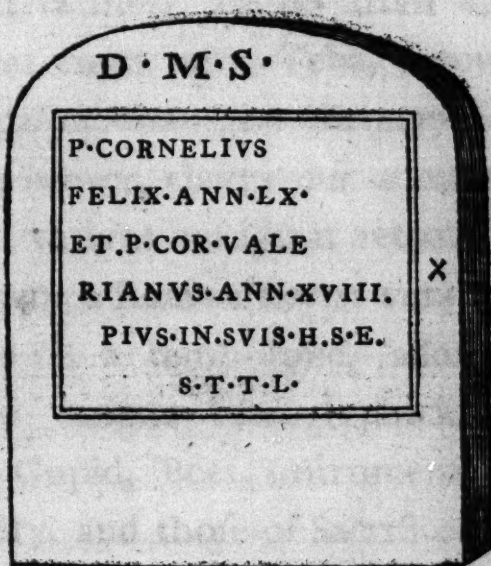
CALPVRNIA·RHOPOPE

ANNORVM·XX·PIA·IN·SVIS·

H·S·E·SIT·T·T·L.

Fourth stone  
of Sabora.

The next perpetuates the memory  
of two more Romans of the Cornelian  
family mentioned above.





393

LIBRARY OF THE



to  
to  
the  
m  
m  
m  
wh  
fro  
ha  
ma  
wi  
Hy  
Hu

## T E B A.

Book III.

On the summit of a very high mountain, a short league from Cádiz, you meet with Teba, a town much smaller than the former, but which, however, claims our attention from the various vestigia it retains of having been a Roman town: very remarkable is a tomb-stone, adorned with the various hieroglyphicks of Hymen, Cupid, Bees, Instruments of Husbandry, and those of Sacrifice.

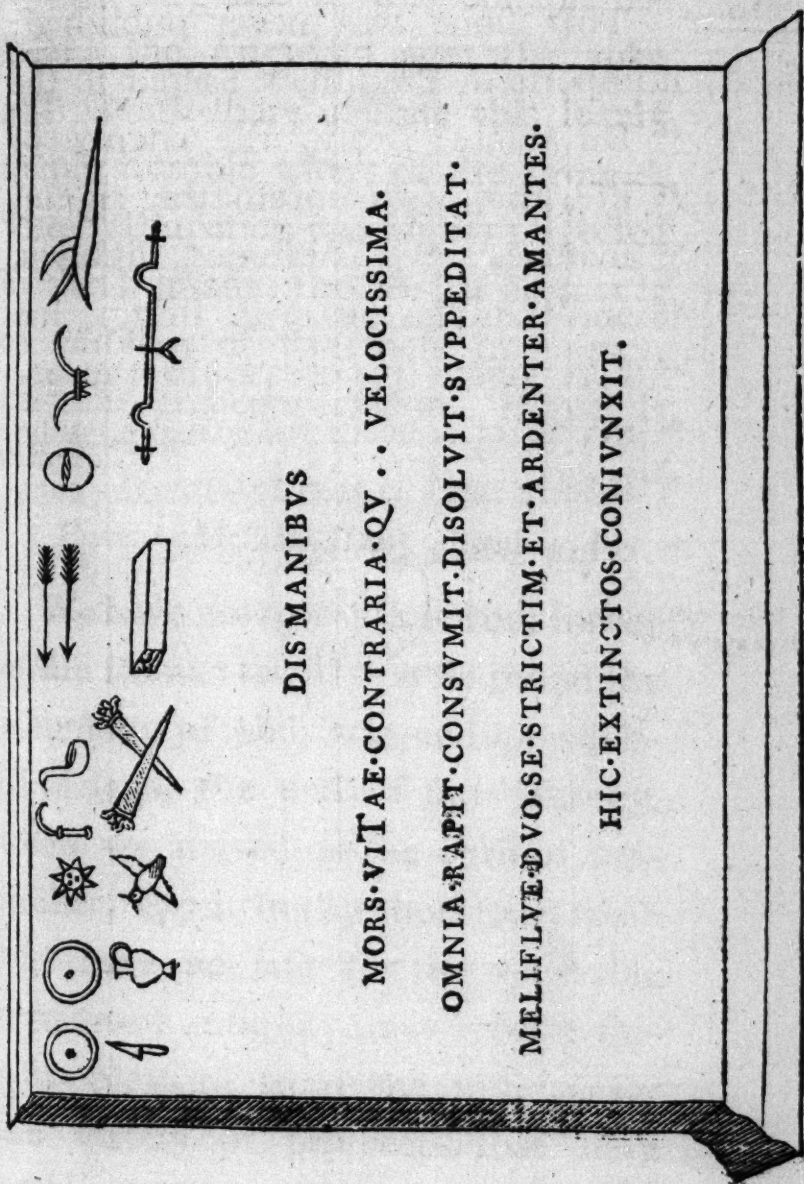
Stone of  
Teba.

TEBA.

This stone was never published;  
 it imports in English, " Sacred to the  
 " Dii Manes; Death, the enemy of  
 " life, that, with unremitting rigour,  
 " snatches away, consumes, dissolves,  
 " and tramples upon all things, has  
 " here joined in one tomb the re-  
 " mains of a beautiful couple, who  
 " strictly and ardently loved each  
 " other when living."

The





DIS MANIBVS

MORS·VITAE·CONTRARIA·QV . . VELOCISSIMA.

OMNIA·RAPIT·CONSVMIT·DISOLVIT·SVPPEDITAT.

MELIFLVE·DVO·SE·STRICTIM·ET·ARDENTER·AMANTES.

HIC·EXTINCTOS·CONIVNXIT.



spea  
and  
cour  
who  
by t  
an e  
man  
calle  
" p  
W  
of th  
moun  
ed M  
wher  
temb  
who  
rema  
gular  
and  
every  
Vo

The elegance of this epitaph be- Book III.  
 speaks the Augustan age; the yoke  
 and plough-share indicate this lovely  
 couple humble tillers of the ground,  
 whose occupation was highly respected  
 by the Romans: the bee has been ever  
 an emblem of sweetness in poetry,  
 manners, and conversation. Homer is  
 called,

“Homerus Melliflui Oris.” Boeth. v. 6.

We have now compleated our survey Our arrival at  
Malaga 1772.  
 of the Roman towns that lie round the  
 mountains of Abdalaciz, and approach-  
 ed Malaga, the end of our journey,  
 where we arrived on the 27th of Sep-  
 tember, 1772. In this short tour, those  
 who have no taste for the venerable  
 remains of antiquity, may receive sin-  
 gular pleasure from the multiplicity  
 and variety of prospects that have  
 every where presented themselves to



TEBA.

our view. The road partly lies on the mild beach of a calm sea, whose waves die away at your horse's feet, while the eye is entertained with the distant view of the African coast, and the white sails of the Spanish barks [i], which imperceivably vanish from your sight: sometimes it carries you on the tops of mountains, whose refreshing air is perfumed with the odoriferous shrubs that cover them, and which, in our native country, are faintly propagated at a great expence; sometimes we descend to the vallies by the side of natural cascades and water-falls, and at others we ride through groves of almonds, or are sheltered from the rays of the Sun in gardens of orange and lemon

[i] In my views of Marvella and of the Mole of Malaga, may be seen the appearance these barks make on the verge of the horizon.

trees ; the grape the fig, or any fruit Book III.  
 in season, you may freely gather  
 wherever you meet it, and the goat-  
 herd in the fields will never refuse  
 you a bowl of milk ; on their oft ex-  
 perience'd courtesy I so constantly de-  
 pended, that I generally set out in a

Rodrigo Caro, who visited Teba in the year  
 1620, found the two following inscriptions there,  
 the first placed over the door of a house, and  
 the second at a farm near the town.

VICTORIAE·AVG·

Q·FABIVS·L·F·PAL·M·FABVLLVS

L·F·TESTAMENTO·FIERI

PONIQ·IVSSIT·EX·HS·IIII.

HVIC·DONO·L·FABIVS·L·F·

GAL·FABIANVS·LIBERT.

XX·NON·DEDVXIT·ET·

ALMO·TASSIVS·D·D·

AVRELIAE·FESSENIAE·

ANTVLLVS·GERMANVS·

EVHEMERVS·CVPITVS·

LIBERT·

CALPVRNIVS·HARTVS·

CALPVRNIVS·HILARIS·

TEBA.

morning without my breakfast, having had many occasions in life to observe, that the poor are ever more liberal of what little is in their power to give than the rich; wealth and prosperity harden the heart, and in great cities, many, who live in the most expensive luxury, abandon, without remorse, their children or brethren to poverty and want, whom they would have assisted with benevolence and humanity, had they been born and lived in a cottage: the peasants, on the contrary, are tenderly fond of their offspring, they feed them with the daily sweat of their brow, and the hardships they undergo to maintain them, seem to heighten their parental fondness, which is often extended even to the hazard of their own lives; an admirable instance of which happened



in this very country during the rebellion of the oppressed Moors, in the reign of Philip II. when a mountaineer of the Alpujarras, named *El Zamar*, flying with his family and tribe from the sword of the pursuing Spaniards, although he knew the cruel death that awaited him if taken, turned back his steps to seek a child, thirteen years old, who had dropped down tired on the road, and the enemy overtook him staggering up the hill, with his daughter on his shoulders; but this act of fatherly piety could not save him from the barbarity of the Count of Tendilla, who tore off his flesh by peacemeal, with pincers, in the square of Granada: in that dreadful hour, the recollection of the desperate state of his virgin

Fatherly Piety  
of a Moor.

TEBA.

daughter, in the hands of the licentious soldiers, was more intolerable to him than all his sufferings.

The Cistus.

We forgot to enumerate among the plants natives of the Sierra de Ronda, The Cistus, a shrub which bears a white rose of five leaves, each stained with a purple stripe, it is an evergreen with large narrow shining leaves of a deep colour. Wherever a branch is broken or injured, it distills a liquid gum, which the air condenses; it is sweet to the palate, but it has not the purgative qualities of the Manna we receive from the East Indies, I have tasted it myself, and seen it eaten in great quantities by the children, who seek and devour it with eagerness.



A JOUR-

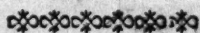
[ 169 ]

A

# J O U R N E Y

FROM GIBRALTAR

TO MALAGA.



B O O K IV.

CHAPTER I.

OUR journey has been hitherto repeatedly rendered gloomy and disagreeable by the melancholy prospects of ancient towns fallen to decay; others in absolute ruins; and some so cruelly



MALAGA.

cruelly and totally devoured by time, that a most painful search has hardly been able to discover the territories that once supported them; so many moral lessons in the book of Nature, where we read the instability and final end of all terrestrial grandeur.

“ Disiectis Oppida muris,  
“ Reliquias, veterumque vides monumenta  
“ virorum [k].”

Not so in Malaga; here the scene is most pleasingly uniform, happy, and prosperous, through every age, under the Phœnicians, Greeks, Romans, Goths, and Moors; Providence seems to have secured an uninterrupted felicity to this noble city,

[k] Virg. *Æn.* viii. 355.

which

which it denied to its most renowned Book IV.  
 mother the superb Tyre, the crowned  
 city, whose merchants were princes  
 and the honourable of the earth :  
 from these princely and illustrious  
 founders, dignified and immortalized  
 by the divine spirit of the prophet  
 Ifaiah, Malaga received its first ex-  
 istence eight or nine centuries before  
 the Christian æra, and, according to  
 Anderson, in the year of the world  
 3108.

Malaga found-  
 ed by the Phœ-  
 nicians ante  
 Christum 896.

It is situated at the bottom of a Its Situation.  
 large and excellent bay, bounded by  
 the mountains that approach the  
 water at Torre Molinos, take a semi-  
 circular tour round the whole Hoya  
 de Malaga, and again wash their rocks  
 in the sea, under the very walls of  
 the town, terminating in two points,  
 and

MALAGA.

and exposing a grand amphitheatre from the turrets of the Gibralfaro, whence the ships, lying at anchor in this spacious bason, form a moving picture, the azure of the sea vying for beauty with the verdure of the rich and fruitful vale [1].

[1] Of Malaga, no other View was ever published than a very small and imperfect one from the sea, in *Les Delices d'Espagne*. A residence of nine months put it in my power to take three large drawings of this city, as well as views of its Moorish gates and beautiful cathedral, which, with the others mentioned in the foregoing sheets, I intend to reduce to a scale suitable to this work, and publish: in order to render them compleat, they shall be drawn with my own hands, and finished under my inspection with the greatest care and accuracy, not after the lazy example of most of our modern travellers, who content themselves with furnishing the artist with the outline of a drawing, which they had not patience or abilities to finish themselves on the spot, and deceive the world with views that never existed but in the engraver's fancy.

Appi-



Appian, of Alexandria [m], is of Book IV.  
opinion, that, in very ancient times,  
the Phœnicians possessed themselves  
of some parts of Spain; and Strabo [n]  
confirms the first foundation of Ma-  
laga by the Phœnicians, and absolutely  
rejects the opinion of those who at-  
tribute that honour to the Phœceans,  
200 years later, and who confound  
this city with Mænaca, which he  
observes was farther to the Eastward,  
at a larger distance from Calpe.

Strabo, in the same page, speaks  
of the many gold and other precious  
mines of the mountains of Malaga;  
which passage naturally inclines us to  
a persuasion, that as the Phœnicians

[m] Lib. vii.

[n] Lib. iii.

frequented

MALAGA. frequented and established themselves at Tartessus, allured by the ore of its neighbourhood; so it may likewise be presumed, that they settled a colony in Malaga, where they equally found a prospect of wealth, and the advantage of one of the finest and safest bays on all the coast of Spain.

Visited by the  
Phocceans  
ante Christum  
540.

Father Morejon, in his manuscript history of Malaga, favours the tradition that it was first peopled by the Phocenses, founding himself on a stone still existing in the corner of the street Del Toril, near the great square, whereon appears to have been once a Greek inscription, through time and ill-usage unintelligible: this perhaps is the same that Alderete, in his *Origin de la Lengua Castellana*, mentions, and which he says was found in

in the hospital of Santo Thomé: I Book IV.  
 think we may so far rely on this  
 monument, as to infer the Phoceans, First Stone of  
 Malaga.  
 when they visited this coast, not only  
 touched at, but made some stay in  
 Malaga, which no ways argues their  
 having been its first founders.

The Carthaginians established them-  
 selves at Malaga, and were masters of  
 all this coast of Spain about the year  
 334 before Christ, after the calcu- Carthaginians  
 arrived at  
 Malaga after  
 Christum  
 334-  
 lation of Mendez de Silva, in which  
 he cannot greatly err, as the first  
 Punic war, when the power of the  
 Carthaginians was at the height,  
 broke out in the year 263 before  
 our blessed Saviour's nativity.

The name of Malaga, according to Etymology of  
 the Name of  
 Malaga.  
 the sentiment of Father Roa, is a  
 further



MALAGA.

further proof of its Phœnician origin, he deriving it from the Hebrew Malach, or Melech, signifying to reign; and, that it was the queen and head of all the neighbouring coast from Gibraltar to Carthagenæ, we have the testimony of Strabo; others go nearer still and seek the etymology of Malaga in the Phœnician verb Malach, to salt, alluding to the trade of salt-fish, anciently carried on here.

Its Latitude.

Ptolemy [o] has calculated the latitude of Malaga 30 miles too far Northward, in  $37\frac{1}{2}$ , in other editions 37. Don Pablo Ferrer, an ingenious son of Malaga, has most accurately observed it to lie in 36 degrees, 25 minutes, and 5 seconds.

[o] Lib. ii. cap. 4.

During the dominion of the Ro-  
mans in Spain, the ancient splendour  
of Malaga is proved and proclaimed  
by the numerous monuments and  
inscriptions that the injuries of time  
have spared us: Antoninus makes  
Malaga the term of a journey from  
Castulo, and from hence he com-  
mences another to Cadiz:

Book IV.

Its Prosperity  
under the  
Romans:

Malaga had the honour not only  
of being a municipium, but an ally  
and confederate of the Roman people;  
a distinction granted by them to only  
two other cities in the whole province  
of Bætica; of which Suel, its neigh-  
bour, was one, as we learn from  
Pliny:

by them cre-  
ated a Muni-  
cipium and  
Confederate  
City.

“Oppidum Suel, Malaca cum fluvio scæde-  
ratorum [p].”

[p] Lib. iii.

VOL. II.

N

From

MALAGA.

From this passage we may conclude, that, when the Romans, under Scipio, conquered Nova Cartago, and all this coast from the Carthaginians, 208 years before Christ, Malaga happily and voluntarily offered to submit to the Roman dominion, thereby entitling themselves, according to the policy of that wise nation, not only to be saved from plunder and vassalage, but to be declared a free municipium, governed by their own laws, under the protection of, and not servilely subject to, Rome.

The distinguished honour of being declared a confederate city, was perhaps owing to some opportune and valuable assistance, rendered by the Malaguenians, in the prosecution of the war to the common-wealth, enhanced



enhanced by the particular interest of Book IV.  
 the Romans to secure the good-will  
 and help of a maritime town, its fleet  
 and ships, at a juncture when the  
 Carthaginians were much superior to  
 them at sea.

Those towns which were thus dignified by the Romans with the title of Confederates, did not only enjoy the rights and privileges of a municipium, but were regarded and respected as an ally, companion, and friend to the Republick, who always addressed them with the sisterly expression of "Pia, and Æterna Pax." This honour was held so sacred, that Suetonius tells us, in his life of Caligula, "whenever that emperor entered any confederate town, he would not suffer his lictors to walk

Privileges of a  
 Confederate  
 Town.

MALAGA. “ before him, thereby declaring his  
 Saying of “ power and authority ought to be  
 Caligula. “ shewn and exerted over his subjects,  
 “ not over his friends.”

It is to be lamented, that a title so glorious has not been celebrated on any monuments remaining of this city; and that of municipium in one only, which is not existing at present, but quoted by Morejon: it had served as a base to a statue, erected by “ Valeria Macrina to her husband Lucius Cæcilius Bassus, a Roman citizen of the Quirine tribe, at her own expence, by a decree of the Decurions of the Municipium of Malaga.”

L CAE-

L·CAECILIO·Q·F·QVIR·BASSO·

EX·DEC·DEC·MVN·MAL·

VALERIA·Q·F·MACRINA·

VXOR·HONORE·CONTEN·

TA·IMPENSAM·REMISSIT·

Book IV.

Second Stone  
of Malaga.

The first of the two following inscriptions has been the pedestal to a statue of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius.

M AVRELIO VERO·CAE

SARIS·TITI·AELII·ADRIA·

NI·N·ANTONINI·AVG·PII·

P·P·FIL·ANTONINO·CONS·

II·SCAPH . . QVI·MALAC

NECOTIANTVR·D·P·S·

Third Stone of  
Malaga.

D· D·

N 3

IMP.



## MALAGA.

Fourth Stone  
of Malaga.

IMP·CAES·L·SEPT·SEVERO·PIO.  
PERTINACI·AVG·PARTH·ARAB·  
ADIAB·PACATORI·ORBIS·ET·  
FVNDATORI·IMP·ROM·IN·EIVS·  
HONOREM·RESP·MALAC·TEM  
PLVM·MARTI·D·D.

Date of these  
Stones.

The former was erected by the mariners and boatmen of Malaga, probably in gratitude for some benefits and privileges granted them by that good emperor Antoninus, the philosopher, who reigned alone from 170 to 180; this last is a dedication in honour of the emperor Severus, of a temple to Mars, by the republick of Malaga, and must have been erected in the beginning of his reign, about the year 194, as he soon after rejected the

the name of Pertinax his predeceffor. BOOK IV.

Morales, from whom I copied it, never troubled himself to ascertain in what part of the town this stone was found.

Father Morejon has another stone of the son of this emperor, named Caracalla, who inherited the titles, though none of the virtues of his father. The following one alludes to the tenth persecution of the church, and was put up by the inhabitants of Malaga, in honour of Dioclesian and Maximinian, on the supposition, that the Christian religion had therein been destroyed, or, to use their own words, the world purged of it.

MALAGA.Fifth Stone of  
Malaga.

IMP·CAESAR·M·AVRELIO·DIVI·  
 SEPTIMI·SEVERI·PII·PERTINA  
 CIS·AVG·PARTHICI·ARAB·ADIAB,  
 ENICI·PACATORIS·ORBIS·ET·FVN  
 DATORIS·IMP·ROM·F·RESPVBLICA·  
 MALAC· D·D·

Sixth Stone of  
Malaga.

SS·IMP·DIOCLES·ET·MAX·  
 IM·AVG·P·M·PAT·PAT·OB·  
 NOVAM·SVPERSTITIONEM·  
 PVRGATAM·SVB·ARAM·DI·  
 TIS·PAT·ORDO·MALAC·  
 D·S·P·D·D·



To the East of the city, facing the sea, the town is bounded by a rising hill, whereon I have every reason to imagine was once the principal Pagan temple of Malaga, the position exactly corresponding with that chosen by the Romans in all their colonies for their Capitolium, in imitation of the Capitol at Rome: in the municipal and confederate towns they, indeed, followed their own religious customs; yet it may be presumed, that they so far copied the manners of the Romans, as to erect their chief temples on elevated situations. In the first Christian council of Granada was passed a canon, forbidding the inhabitants from going up to sacrifice in the Capitol of that city.

Book IV.

Roman Vestigia in the Alcaſaba.

This

MALAGA.

This situation being equally well adapted for the purposes of an Alcazar, or royal fortress, to protect and command the town, the Moors hereon built the celebrated Alcazaba: examining this castle with attention, I observed in the walls and buildings of that part which faces the sea, ruins of columns, carved bases and capitals, manifestly Roman; the most remarkable are two shafts of fluted marble pillars, measuring 36 inches diameter, with their Corinthian capitals, placed at the South entrance in the walls of the covered way: the lowness of the roof admitted but one of the blocks about eight feet high; the other shafts are at some distance in the same position. In several parts of the walls the Arabs have laid the shafts of columns longways, just to fill up the

space; two other pillars of red marble are placed in the corners of the inside of the grand arch, for the reception of the gallies; on the top of this arch is an inscription, which I shall presently quote; another shaft of white marble, six feet high, and 14 inches diameter, forms the corner of the wall before the outer gate of the alcazaba; it is remarkably fluted, with the channels turning like a screw; and underneath the gate is laid a noble groundfill of marble, white as snow, 12 feet long: in the upper towers facing the sea are several other blocks of marble, all which announce to us, that here was, in the time of the Romans, a fortress, or magnificent temple, most probably both; on the ruins of which the Mahometans erected the present castle: on the declivity



MALAGA.

clivity of the hill, in the great coral [q] between the lower walls of the side of the mole, I perceived stupendous foundations of a building, whose bulky stones were evidently of Roman architecture, which would have been long since removed, but for the use they are of to the owner of the ground, which has for years been sowed with corn, in supporting it on a level.

Inscriptions  
found in 1752.

As I was one day busy in these researches, I had the good luck to perceive, in the Huerta of the arsenal, two marble stones, with Roman inscriptions, which the present gardener told me he had dug out of a garden lying near these foundations about

[q] A court, or yard, Spanish,

20 years ago [r]; one of them he Book IV.  
has placed edgeways for the purpose  
of supporting his wife's washing-tub,  
and the other round a fountain in the  
garden; at the same time he extracted  
several shafts of pillars fluted and of  
red marble; two of them are set up as  
posts round his hog-stye; with another  
he has formed a gutter near his house;  
and a fourth has been carried away  
into the town, and placed at the gate  
leading to the mole.

In the Vatican library is a dedi-  
cation (copied from hence) of an altar  
to Mercury; in the Farnesian manu-  
script is another, to the goddess of

[r] At the same time were found several  
Moorish antiquities, as enameled tiles, ear-rings,  
and a seal of fine gold, engraved with Arabick  
characters, which I brought away with me.

Victory,

MALAGA.

Victory, which was copied by Ram-  
berti, Father Cataneo, Bertoli, and, I  
believe, Muratori; another to Her-  
cules, which mentions a silver image  
to Mars; a fifth dedication of an  
image to Mars Gradivus; and Don  
Christoval Conde furnished me with  
two other dedications, one to Jupiter,  
and the other to the Eternal dura-  
tion of the Roman people.

Seventh Stone  
of Malaga.

JOVI. . . . .

M·LVCRETIVS·CVRVS·

EX·IVSSV·VOTVM·SOLVIT·

ITEMQVE·TEMPLVM·D·D·

HER-



HERCVLI·DEO·INVICTO

Book IV.

Q·SERVILIUS·VVLNERE

Eighth Stone  
of Malaga.

SERVATVS·SIGNVM·ÆRE.

VM·EX·VOTO·POS·PRO·

PE·MARTEM·ARGENT.

IN·MAGNA·ARA.

MARTI·GRADIVO.

Ninth Stone of  
Malaga.

TEMPLVM·COMVNI·

VOTO·EREXIT·

The first is plainly a dedication of a temple to Jupiter, in compliance of a vow by Marcus Lucretius Curus; Quintus Servilius appears in the second cured of a dangerous wound; and,

MALAGA.

and, agreeable “to a vow he had made  
 “to the unconquered god Hercules,  
 “placed a brazen statue of him near  
 “the silver one of Mars, on the high  
 “altar of the temple” in this alcazaba;  
 the last was erected “to Mars, the god  
 “of War, by the joint vow of the  
 “people and commonwealth.”

Near the city of Rome, on the Via  
 Appia, was a temple to Mars Gradivus.

“Coluerunt Romani martem Qui-  
 “rinum intra urbem, quasi custo-  
 “dem, atque tranquillum, item Gra-  
 “divum in Appia Via extra urbem  
 “quasi bellatorem [s].”

Here we have a plain dedication of  
 a similar temple, without the gates of  
 Malaga.

[s] Servii Coment.

The

The two following were altars to Book IV.  
Mercury, which, by the latter, seem  
to have been erected in a grove con-  
secrated to that god, which Titus  
Granius Cerio made at his own  
expence.

ARA·MERCVRII·

Tenth Stone of  
Malaga.

L·SERVILIUS·SPERATVS·

DOMINO·INVIC·DON·

LIBENS·ANIMO·POSVIT·

---

ARA·MERCVRII·

Eleventh Stone  
of Malaga.

T·GRANIVS·SERIO·LV

CVM·IMPENSA·SVA·FAC·

D. D.



MALAGA.

The next is an inscription under the statue of the goddess of Victory, consecrated by the two Ædiles of Malaga, Lucius Octavius Rusticus, and Lucius Granius Balbus. The other Julian Perez absolutely declares was found in or near the Alcafabá.

Twelfth Stone  
of Malaga.

VICTORIAE·AVG·SA·  
CRVM·L·OCTAVIVS·L·F·  
RVSTICVS·L·GRANIVS  
M·F·BALBVS·ÆDIL·  
D·P·S·DANT·

Thirteenth  
Stone of  
Malaga.

ROMANI·POPVL·I·ETERNITATI·  
PERMANSVR·CONVENT . . .  
MALACIT·SVB·ARCIS . . . .  
XII·XX·XXX·XXXIII . . . .

This

This broken and imperfect dedication-stone to the eternal duration of the Roman republick, by the convent or chancery of Malaga, I diligently searched after without success. In the time of Pliny, Malaga had no pretensions to the honour of a chancery, it being apparently subject to that of Ecija; to solve the difficulty, Julian Perez is of opinion, that it might have been erected into a county-town in the latter ages of Rome, when no Roman history that has reached us mentions Malaga.

Having gone through a review of the inscriptions that are attributed to the Alcafabá, and which no longer appear, I shall proceed to those three that are still there: the first and principal is one of the two I discovered

Fourteenth  
Stone of  
Malaga.

MALAGA.

in the Alcafabá, and which, as I before observed, the gardener has placed edgeways for the convenience of his wife: the stone is in many places worn almost smooth; and, having been for 20 years successively soaked with lye and soapy water, the inscription towards the middle within the verge of this daily inundation, and the side which is downwards being never free from it, is quite unintelligible; the letter else is exceedingly good.

I obtained of the man, by means of a gratification, to have the stone removed from that filthy place, and well washed; by which means I was able to decypher enough to comprehend it had been the base of a statue, which perhaps lies buried under the same ruins, whence this stone was extracted.



L·VALERIO·L·F·QVIR·PROCVLO  
PRAEF·ET·CVRATORI TRACHON  
SYRIACAE·ET·TRIB LEGION  
IS·VI·CLAVDIAE·P·F·  
PRAEF·CLASSIS·ALEXANDRINAE  
ET·POTAMO· ET·PROC·  
AVG·ALPIVM·MARITVMAR  
DICTAT·ET·CVRATORI PROC·AVG  
PROVINCIAE·VLTERIORIS·HISPANIAE  
BAETICAE·PROC·PROVINCIAE·CAP·  
ADOCIAE·PROC·AVG·PROVINCIARVM  
ASIAE·PROC·PROVINCIARVM·TRIVM  
R· AVG  
F· ON R·P·  
MALACIT· PATRONO

D · D



The reading seems to import "To Book IV.

" Lucius Valerius Proculus, son of  
" Lucius, a Roman citizen of the  
" Quirine tribe, that had enjoyed the  
" offices of prætor and curator (of  
" the emperor's affairs) in Trachōnitis  
" of Syria; tribune of the sixth le-  
" gion, called Claudia Pia Fœlix;  
" præfect (admiral) of the fleet sta-  
" tioned at the ports of Alexandria  
" and Potamos; august proconsul of  
" the maritime province of the Alps;  
" dictator, curator, and august pro-  
" consul, of the further province of  
" Spain called Bætica; proconsul of  
" the province of Cappadocia; pro-  
" consul of Asia; and proconsul of  
" the three provinces, &c. &c. The  
" Republick of Malaga dedicated this  
" stone to their patron."



MALAGA.

Observations  
thereon.

The office of curator was first established by Augustus Cæsar. Their chief care was to inspect the recovery of the tributes and public taxes, and see that none were charged more than was reasonable; as we learn from Suetonius and Julius Capitolinus.

Trachonitis was a small region of Palestine in Cælo-Syria, over which presided a prætor.

Potamos was a sea-port in Achaia of Greece, now called Porto de Rasty. Pliny mentions it.

The three provinces of Pamphilia, Lycaonia, and Cybera, were in Phrygia Major: Cybera, capital of this little province, was situated on the banks of the celebrated river Meander,

These

These provinces were separated a little Book IV.  
before the destruction of the commonwealth from the proconsulship of Asia, and added to the government of Cilicia, as Cicero informs us, who himself served that proconsulship.

In Gruter, page 255, is quoted an inscription to the base of a statue, put up at Rome, by the company of bakers, to Antoninus Pius, in his third consulship; on the right side of which stone was a memorial engraved, that it was erected during the præfecture of Lucius Valerius Proculus, who that year was governor of Rome.

Date of this  
Stone.

PRAEF.

Stone of  
Rome.

L·VALERI·PROCVLI·

Antoninus

MALAGA.

Antoninus Pius served his third consulship in the year of our Lord 140; so we may reduce the date of our monument to within a few years of the same æra.





VALERIAE·C·F.

LVCILIAE

L·VALERII·PROCVLI·

PRAEF·AEGYPTI·

P·P·MALAC



This stone has never been published, nor hitherto known. Neither the circumstance of its being the monument of a benefactor to the town, nor my earnest entreaties, could save it from being replaced in its servile position; so that I believe no more copies will be ever taken of it, nor of the other inscription [t], which, as I have already mentioned, lies round Fifteenth Stone of Malaga. the fountain of the same garden, and is of beautiful white marble, of a fine square Roman letter, ornamented with an elegant molding: “ It was  
 “ the base of a statue erected to Valeria Lucilia, daughter of Caia,  
 “ wife of Lucius Valerius Proculus,  
 “ Præfect of Egypt, by the Republick  
 “ of Malaga.”

[t] This marble is 20 inches long, and 25 wide; the other measures 35 inches by 22 wide.



MALAGA.

On this pedestal to the statue of the wife of Proculus, which probably was erected at the same time with that of her husband, we have a memorial of another office served by him, and which might have been expressed in the vacuum of the sixth line on the base of his statue. This stone was six feet long when dug up by the gardener; the middle part he suffered to be sawed out and carried away.

The third inscription existing over the middle arch of the arsenal is wholly illegible; however, as it bears the name of Malaga, I shall transcribe it as far as is possible,

## Book IV.

Sixteenth  
Stone of  
Malaga.

.....  
 RITA·VIRTVTVM·OMNIVM·QVAE·AD  
 MINISTRATIONE·PROVINCIAE . . . .  
 . . . . RETITIONEM·SVI·OMNI . . . .  
 .....  
 AVS·BONITATIS·INVENTA . . . . .  
 ADQVE·LAVDABILIS·PRVDENTIAE . . .  
 INTEGRA·SINGVLARIS·ELOQVENTIAE  
 ET·QVI·EXHALTATIONIS·EXIMIAE . . .  
 ,. GRAN .. ET .. IM .. IV .. C . CONS  
 SENS·TOTIVS·PROVINCIAE . . . . .  
 . . . MALACI·AMORE·A·MA . . . . .  
 SE . . . . . DOMVIT·A . . . . .  
 A . . . . . TITIONE·PATRONO . . . .  
 CLEMENTISSIMO·AC·INDVLGENTIS  
 SIMO·POSVIT . . . . .

It

MALAGA.

Purport of it.

“ It is a monument of gratitude,  
 “ erected by consent of the whole pro-  
 “ vince, and through the love of the  
 “ town of Malaga, to their most gra-  
 “ cious and indulgent patron, who is  
 “ here described as a person that had  
 “ displayed every virtue in the admi-  
 “ nistration of the government of the  
 “ province, which found itself happy  
 “ under his auspices, he being laudably  
 “ prudent, of great integrity, singular  
 “ eloquence,” &c.

Seventeenth  
 Stone of  
 Malaga.

In the city walls, near the Puerta-  
 nueva, is an elegant little tomb-stone  
 of white marble, and which, as well  
 as the foregoing, was never before  
 published: it is remarkable for the  
 number of abbreviations, which read  
 Monumentum, Posuit, Marito, Bene,  
 Merito, Hic, Situs, Est, Sit, Tibi,  
 Terra,



Terra, Levis. In English, "Sacred Book IV.

"to the Manes of Lucius Rufinus

"Fulvianus, who lived 56 years.

"Julia Aurelia raised this monu-

"ment to her well-deserving hus-

"band, who is here laid. May the

"earth be light upon him!"

D·M·S.

L·RVFINVS·FVLVIANVS·

ANN·LVI·IVLIA·AVRE·

LIA·M·P·M·B·M·H·S·E·

S·T·T·L·

Another inscription on a tombstone, quoted by Father Roa, found in Malaga, but which is no longer to be met with, is as follows:

VOL. II.

P

D·M.

MALAGA.

Eighteenth  
Stone of  
Malaga.

D. M.

Q. CAECILIO. Q. F. FORTVNATO

PATRI. OPT. ET. SANTISS.

Q. V. ANN. XXVII. DIES. XX.

H. S. E. S. T. T. L.

This last is of little further use than to enlarge our knowledge of the ancient Roman families in Malaga.

Father Morejon has left us a copy of a very remarkable inscription of Lucius P. Fortunatus, who, for the benefit of himself, his son, and heirs, born in the city of Malaga, rebuilt or repaired the Gymnasium, which may be either interpreted a place for the exercising of the public wrestlers, or a hall in a public school or college, according

according to Cicero: "Gymnasia et Book IV.  
 "philosophorum scholæ [u]."

LVCIVS·POMPONI·FORTVNATVS·SIBI·ET·MALACIT·SVIS.

Nineteenth  
Stone of  
Malaga.

POSTERIS·QVE·EORVM·ET·M·AQVILIO·FILIO·OPTIM·ET·SVIS.

FILIIS·POSTERIS·QVE·EORVM·GYMNASIVM·RESTITVIT·

The form of the stone shews it to have been placed over the front of the door of the building.

The following monument, copied by Janus Gruter, (page 413) is no where now to be found. "It was erected by the order of Quintia Fulvia Opiola, agreeably to her will, by Caius Appius Superstes, and Caninius Monianus, her heirs, to Quintus Fulvius Opianus, Ædile of the city."

[u] De Orat. i. 13.

P 2

Q·FVL-



## MALAGA.

Twentieth  
Stone of  
Malaga.

Q FVLVIO·Q·F·OPIA·AED·

Q·F·OPIOLA·TEST·PON·IVS·

C·APPIVS·SVPERSTES·CANINIVS·

MONIANVS·H·P·C·

The same author (page 900) has preserved the remnant of another.

Twenty-first  
Stone of  
Malaga.

Q·AELI·ZENONIS·

The convent of Bare-foot Carmelite Friars, seated at the western extremity of the town, near the sea, was raised on the ruins of a Roman building. There was found the base of a statue, erected, by the body of fishermen and sailors of Malaga, to their patron Quintus Æmilius Proculus.

Q·AEMI-

Q·AEMILIO·PROCVLO·

MVLTVM·PISCATI·

ONVM·SCAPHAR·

PATRONO·

NAVICVLAR·MALACIT·

P·D·Q·

Book IV.

Twentysecond  
Stone of  
Malaga.

This person was undoubtedly of the noble family of Lucius Valerius Proculus; and the inscription, which has been never published, is a signal monument of the ancient great trade of this port by sea, and is mentioned by Strabo, who tells us, that Malaga was the grand staple mart of salted tunny fish, not only for Italy, but to the opposite Barbary shore.

MALAGA.

In Rome there is a tomb-stone belonging to the Quinquennalis, or quinquennial director of the Malaga company of salt-fish merchants, established in that city; where is likewise another of Lucius Maius Phœbus, Pourfuiuant to the high court of judges, and a merchant that traded in Spanish oil brought from the province of Bætica,

First Stone of  
Rome.

D. M.

P·CLODIVS·ATHENIO· . . NEGOTIANS·  
SALSARIVS·Q·Q·CORPORIS·NEGOTIANTIVM·  
MALACITANORVM·ET·SCANTIA·SYCCESA·  
CONIYX·EIVS·VIVI·FECERVNT·SIBI·ET·LIBE  
RIS·SVIS·ET·LIBERTIS·LIBERTABVS·QVE·SVIS·  
POSTERISQVE·EORVM IN FR·P·XIII·IN·AGRO P·XII·

D. M.



D. M.

Book IV.

Second Stone  
of Rome.

L·MARIO·PHOEBO·

VIATORI·TRIBVNICIO·

DECVRIAE·MAIORIS·

MERCATORI·OLEI·HIS·

PANI·EX·PROVINCIA·

BAETICA·

Ancient Malaga was mistress of an Ruins of an Amphitheatre in Malaga.  
 Amphitheatre: Father Morejon informs us it was placed in the Plaçuela or square of the Nunnery of La Paz, just under the hill of Gibralfaro. When that convent was building, they found the foundations of this amphitheatre, with some of the seats and steps, entire: part of them I with some pains traced. Its form was not semicircular, like those of Carteia and Acinipo, but entirely round and en-

P 4

closed

MALAGA,

closed like the Circus Maximus at Rome.

Ancient Sepulchres.

On digging the foundations of the church of the Jesuits, near the great square, was discovered a subterraneous catacomb, 15 feet long, 8 wide, and of the same height; in the sides of it were many niches full of small bones, I fancy of children, whose bodies neither Romans nor Greeks burnt, except they had got their teeth, as we learn from Pliny:

“Hominem priusquam genito dente  
“cremari, mos gentium non est [w].”

Not far from this was another sepulchre, wherein was an urn of earthen ware, and glazed white, con-

[w] Lib. vii.

taining

taining ashes and bones half-burnt, Book IV.

and by it stood a bottle of the same ware, but smaller [x]. On the 28th of February 1722, as the workmen were digging the foundations of a wall belonging to the cathedral church of Malaga, at a very little depth they found 83 gold Coins Gold Coin. from Augustus to Commodus.

The Roman families, commemorated in the foregoing inscriptions, and settled in Malaga, are as follows: Roman Families in Malaga.

I. LUCIUS VALERIUS PROCULUS, Roman citizen of the Quirine tribe, and Pro-consul of Bætica: the Valerian branch was descended from the Sabines, and we find both that and

[x] I took drawings of them.

the



MALAGA.

the Proculi in the Consular fasts, and on the Consular coin.

2. QUINTUS ÆMILIUS PROCULUS, of the same family.

3. LUCIUS CÆCILIUS BASSUS, of the Quirine tribe.

4. LUCIUS RUFINUS FULVIANUS, of the Galerian tribe. Pliny the younger mentions the Rufini as persons of eminence and character [y]; he expressly says, they were foreigners and not Italians.

5. LUCIUS OCTAVIUS RUSTICUS,

6. LUCIUS GRANIUS BALBUS,

[y] Epist. xxiii. Lib. 9.

7. QUIN-

7. QUINTUS FULVIUS OPIANUS, Book IV.

Ædile of the city of Malaga.

We have seen the family of Ruficus propagated all over the province; that of Balbus was all-powerful both in Andalusia and Rome during the age of Julius Cæsar, and of Augustus; one of the principal ministers of the former was of this family; and during the contests of the latter for the empire, they were absolute masters of Cadix, and appropriated the treasury thereof to his service.

8. LUCIUS GRANIUS CERIO, was probably of the Balbi family; the Granii were illustrious in Callahorra, whose medals bear testimony of their having enjoyed their chief offices.

9. QUIN-

MALAGA.

9. QUINTUS SERVILIUS.

10. LUCIUS SERVILIUS SPERATUS.

11. MARCUS LUCRETIVS CURUS.

The family of Lucretius, so famous in the Roman history, appear from medals to have been likewise established in Tortosa, Saragoza, and Clunia.

12. QUINTUS CÆCILIVS FORTVNATVS.

13. LUCIUS POMPONIVS FORTVNATVS.

14. MARCUS AQUILIUS. He is named on the same coin with Cæcilius, as Duumviri of Turiaso; and



and the name of the latter is on Book IV.  
medals of Saragoza.

15. VALERIA MACRINA.

16. JULIA AURELIA.

17. CAIUS APPIUS SUPERSTES.

18. CANINIUS MONIANUS.

19. QUINTUS ÆLIUS ZENO.

This country received the light of the gospel in the earliest ages of Christianity. Patrick, bishop of Malaga, governed its church about the end of the third century; there are proofs of his having assisted in the council of Granada, held in 302. Among the monuments lately discovered

Patrick, Bishop  
of Malaga  
in 302.

MALAGA.

covered there, it appears he suffered martyrdom in that city during the persecution of Dioclesian.

Malaga conquered by the Goths in 571.

After the declension of the Roman power, the Goths were the next masters of Malaga. Leovigildo, their king, took the town by siege in the year 571. Leovigildus rex (says the chronicle of those times) Loca Bastitanæ, & Malacitanæ urbis, repulsis militibus vastat.

Severus, Bishop of Malaga in 580.

Severus, bishop of Malaga, flourished in his time; a prelate celebrated by Trithemius, in his catalogue of ecclesiastical writers, for his learning and virtues: he wrote a treatise against the Arians, who had then over-run Spain, a book De Virginitate, addressed to his sister, and a collection of epistles.

His Works.

The

The irruption of the Goths and Book IV.

Vandals into Spain was a fatal stroke to this province: Those Barbarians, State of Learning in Spain under the Goths.

knowing no other science but the sword, overthrew every monument of ancient merit, and strewed on the earth its literary products, which they trampled on and disfigured, notwithstanding those seeds of Roman virtue that had taken such deep and firm root in this generous soil, and which, as Strabo testifies,

united and equalled the Spaniard with the Roman, so as not to admit the least distinction between them; they, Roman Virtue never extinct in Spain.

I say, were to be trod down but never eradicated. The unprejudiced eye will discern, in the Modern Spaniards, the magnanimity, courage, and constancy of their forefathers, during a struggle of 700 years with the Moors; their ambition



MALAGA.

ambition to equal the conquerors of the world in the vast plan of their kings of the house of Austria; and the large strides taken by them in the 16th and 17th century towards a second universal monarchy.

Roman Language, Dress, and Manners preserved in Spain.

To this day they bear indelible marks of a Roman origin in their language, dress, and domestic utensils; the former has preserved more of the Latin idiom, grammar, and pronunciation, than any nation in Europe, not excepting the present inhabitants of Italy; in so much that you may write whole sentences of pure Spanish, composed entirely of Latin words.

They only have retained the use of the Roman Toga: it is well known that the Romans had two dresses; in the house

house they wore the vestis or waist- Book IV.  
coat; and, when they went abroad,  
they put on the toga or cloak: this  
dress they called Forensis.

*If who? seem, how  
most domestic  
does not mean, a  
dress or  
merely made  
at home*

“ Veste non temerè alia quam  
“ domesticâ usus est, ab uxore fo-  
“ rore & filia neptibusque confectâ.  
“ Et forensia autem & calceos nun-  
“ quam non intrâ cubiculum habuit,  
“ ad subitos repentinosque casus pa-  
“ rata [z].”

Just so the Spaniards: in the house <sup>Spanish Cloak.</sup>  
a black waistcoat contents them; in  
the street their cloak of cloth in winter;  
and camblet during the summer, is  
their constant dress: their manner of  
carrying the cloak is graceful and con-

[z] Sueton. in Vita Aug.

VOL. II.

Q

venient;

MALAGA.

venient; they gather it in plaits under the left hand, and frequently, especially the young gallants, throw the flap of the other side under that arm likewise, leaving their right disengaged.

Before luxury had banished all sentiments of gallantry out of this country, the Spaniard carried a broad sword under his cloak, ever ready to defend his amorous pretensions, or assist those whom he should meet overpowered by numbers; in these rencounters the cloak was wrapt round the left arm, in the manner of a shield, after the Roman custom, as we learn from Appian [a], who thus represents the murtherers of Julius

[a] Lib. x.

Cæsar



Cæsar fallying out of the senate-  
house [b]. Book IV.

Numbers of the Roman families  
survived and preserved themselves  
and their names through every revo-

Roman Fami-  
lies existing  
in Spain:

[b] It would be endless to enumerate the instances wherein the Spaniards have preserved the manners and customs of the Romans. I shall mention two, which at present occur to me, and must strike every one who travels over Spain. At the funerals of their friends, in the house of the deceased, and on the very day of the burying, they make a grand and most costly feast, to which all those who attended the funeral procession are invited; you may be sure the mourners are thereby multiplied. Again, the wife never assumes her husband's name in Spain, or loses her own by marriage; the son is at liberty to make use of and be called by either one or the other; he generally chuses that which is of the best family, according to the Spanish proverb,

El Hijo de ruyn Padre

Tomá el apellido de la madre.

Q 2

lution

MALAGA.

lution of this country; and to this day their descendants are dispersed all over the kingdom; some of whom have fallen under our notice.

Neither has this province lost that elegant taste for polite literature, which flourished here in the remotest antiquity, and which, in the Roman age, gained immortal fame to their countrymen, Columella, the two Senecas, Lucan, Martial, Turanius Graccula, and Pomponius Mela [c].

Revival of  
Learning in  
Bætica.

As soon as the entire reduction of the Moors had taken the arms of the

[c] Martial has preserved the names of three other Spanish writers, natives of Gades, Emerita, and Bilbilis, whose works have not reached us:

Gaudet jocosæ Canio suo Gades;

Emerita Deciano meo.

Te, Liciniane, gloriabitur nostra,

Nec me tacebit Bilbilis.

Lib. i. Epig. 62.

Spaniards

Spaniards out of their hands, learning Book IV  
began once more to shoot up its long-neglected bays in Bætica [d]. Ambrosio Morales, and Antonio Nebrixa, both natives of it, led the van; and, since the accession of the house of Bour-

[d] Several of my learned friends, and those for whose opinion I have the greatest deference, here required of me an account of the language, literature, poetry, and dramatic works of the Spaniards; but as an essay on these subjects, if treated with the care and attention they merit, would have been much too bulky for this work, and considerably retarded its publication, I propose, if my circumstances and health permit, to undertake it with my best care and abilities. Perhaps I may one day be employed in that country; if not, I will spare no expence or labour to draw from it those materials which may still be wanting to me for its execution; as for the old chronicles and histories of Spain, I believe I may boast of possessing the compleatest and best collection in England.



MALAGA. bon, an academy of Belles Lettres [*e*]  
 Learned Men of Malaga: has been established at Seville, the  
 court and capital of the province; in  
 Don Christoval Conde. which learned body is Dr. Don Christoval Medina Conde, canon of the church of Malaga, and honorary academician of the royal academy of Belles Lettres at Barcelona.

Don Francisco Barban.

Don Francisco Barban de Castro, prebend of the same cathedral, is likewise not only a very learned man himself, but a protector and patron of all those who seek to profit by his experience and exquisite judgement; to him, as well as to the canon Conde, I am in-

[*e*] They did me the honour to send me a volume, in large quarto, of the publications of this academy. It is styled "Memorias Literarias de la Real Academia Sevillana de Buenas Letras, dedicado al Rey." En Sevilla 1773.

debted

debted for many curious Spanish books, Book IV.  
manuscripts, and coins, with which they  
favoured me with a liberal hand, and  
which I here gratefully acknowledge.

Don Thomas Cabelo, now of the Don Thomas  
Cabelo.  
cathedral of Granada, and long re-  
sident in that of Malaga, is well  
known in the antiquarian world for his  
numerous cabinet of medals; out of  
which he gave me two dozen, with  
his usual politeness and generosity.

Father Milla, of the order of Santo Father Milla.  
Domingo, left behind him an histo-  
rical account of Malaga, chiefly re-  
garding its ecclesiastical state in ma-  
nuscript; and Father Roa, of the col- Father Roa.  
lege of Jesuits, another, which I saw  
in the hands of Don Christoval Conde,  
part printed and part in manuscript; a

MALAGA.

laborious work, which will soon be consigned over to oblivion, as the Court of Madrid has called in all the works of his order. This learned Jesuit died in Montilla in 1637. The history of Pedro Morejon I have had frequent occasion to quote.

Pedro Morejon.

Short Duration  
of the Goths  
Empire in  
Spain.

Returning from this digression to the period of the Goths empire in Spain, we shall only observe, that it was of very short duration: that nation, captivated and seduced by the enchanting softness of this climate, so different from their native cold and the sterile regions of the North, soon degenerated into a profligacy of manners, and the most abandoned licentiousness in all orders and degrees, which, enervating and corrupting the whole body of the state, deprived it of all strength  
and



and courage, and left Spain an easy prey to the victorious Saracens, who in 715 got possession of Malaga, under Musa and Tarif Abenzarca, generals of Ulit Calif, of the Arabs, in the 4th year of his reign, according to the archbishop Don Rodrigo.

Book IV.

Malaga conquered by the Moors in 715.

“ Anno Imperii Ulit quarto Musa  
 “ Abennocayr princeps Miliciæ Ulit  
 “ regis, misit Tharic Abenzarca, cum  
 “ exercitu citra mare, qui et Rode-  
 “ ricum ultimum regem Gothorum,  
 “ bello fugavit & Hispanias subju-  
 “ gavit: Demum Musa veniens in  
 “ Hispaniam civitates plurimas oc-  
 “ cupavit, & infinitas divitias con-  
 “ gregavit [f].”

The wretched state of the arts and sciences, under the Gothic kings of

State of the Sciences under the Goths, seen by their Coins.

[f] Hist. Arab. cap. ix.

Spain,

MALAGA.

Spain, may be judged of by their gold coin, miserably executed, badly struck, and the ore of base alloy; to which last circumstance, as I before have had occasion to observe, we are indebted for their having reached us. As the workmanship of all these coins is equally rude and similar, I have only given plates of St. Hermenegildo, eldest son to king Leovigildo, who conquered Malaga; of Reccaredo I. his second son and successor, from whom the Spanish monarchs deduce their pedigree, and whose memory is highly venerated in Spain, having been the first of the Gothic kings that abjured Arianism; and of Rodrigo, who lost the kingdom and his life in the fatal battle of Guadalete, where that effeminate king appeared mounted in an ivory car, his crown

Specimens of  
them.

on his head, and cloathed in royal Book IV.  
robes, with all the state of an Eastern  
monarch.

The next scene that naturally pre-  
sents itself to our view, is the long  
reign of the Mahometans in Malaga,  
containing the annals of their princes  
and governors for upwards of seven  
hundred years.

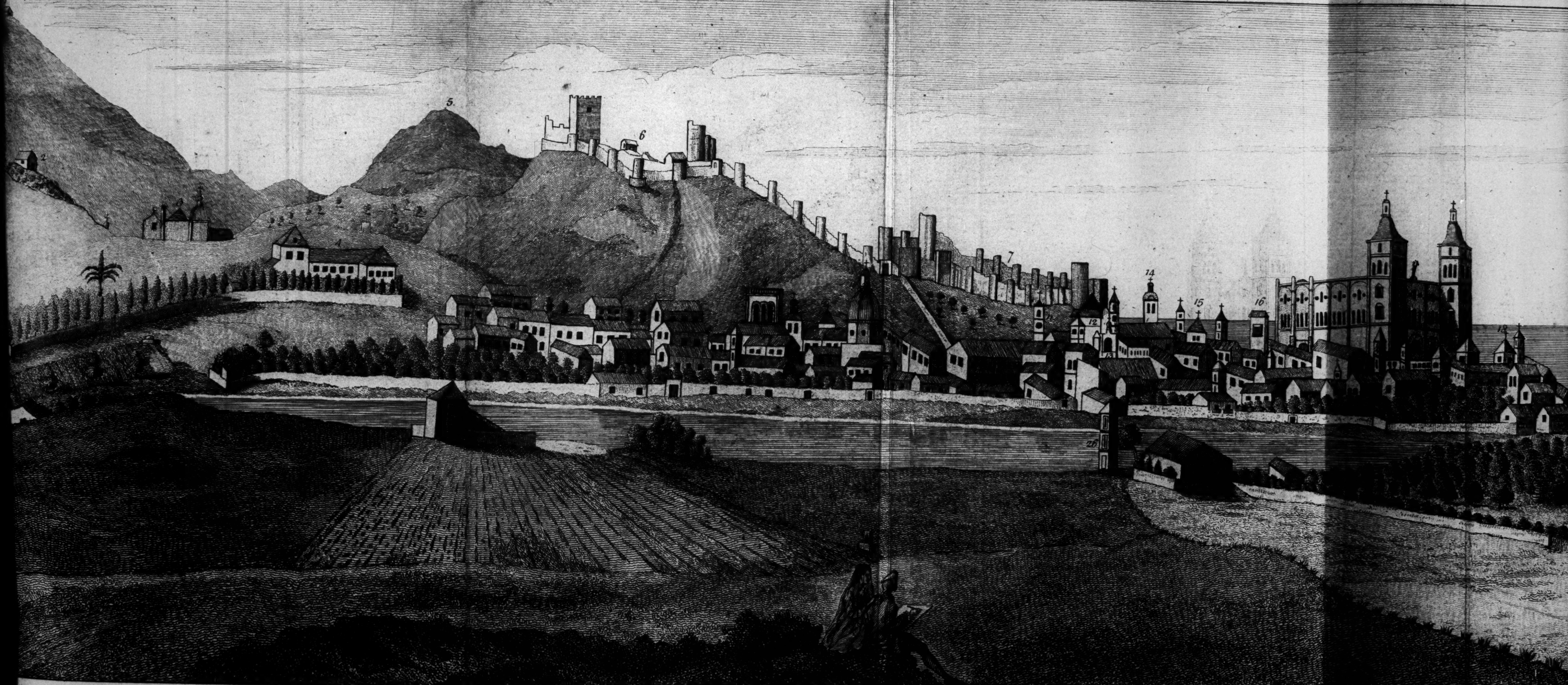


## ANNALS OF MALAGA.

THE flourishing situation of Malaga, at the period of its devolving to the power of the Moors, may be judged of from the description the Arabian historian, Rasis, has left us. He praises its raisins for the finest in the world, as well as the bread and flax; for all which commodities the territory of Malaga was celebrated above all others; he also mentions the mildness of the climate.

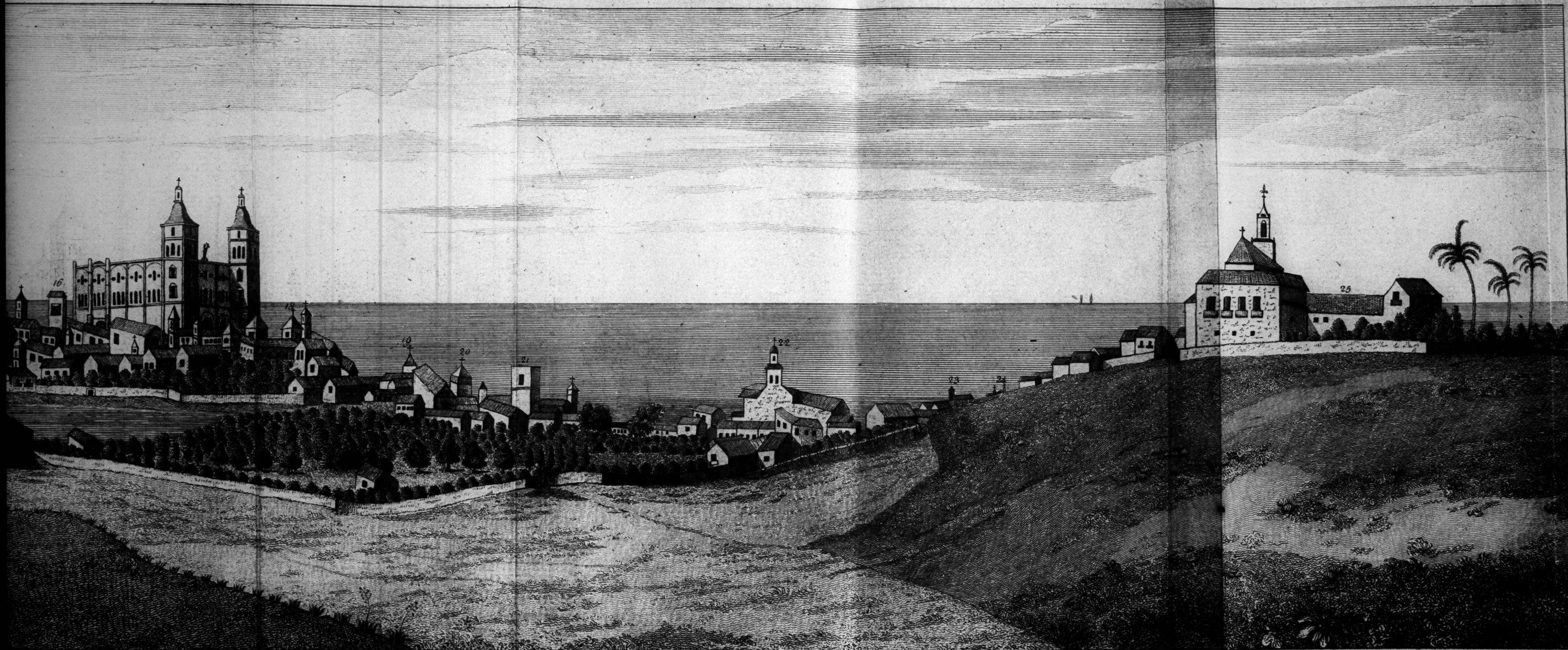
“ E Ma-





1. Sierra De San Cristobal. 2. Mount Calvary. 3. Convent of the Victory. 4. The Capuchins. 5. Camp of Ferdinand V. 6. Gibralfaro. 7. The Alcazaba. 8. Convent of White Friars. 9. Nunnery of La Pa  
 15. Nunnery of St Bernard. 16. Nunnery of Santa Clara. 17. Parish Church of the Sagrario. 18. Jesuit's College. 19. The Minor Canons. 20. El Conventico. 21. Parish Church of St John. 22. Convent of Dominicans. 23. Chapel  
*North West View of MALAGA seen from a HILL opposite the TRINITY with the AGUA-MEDINA FL*  
 Published according to Act of Parliament Jan. 1777.





7 The Alcazaba. 8 Convent of White Friars. 9 Nunnery of La Paz. 10 Congregation of San Phelipe Neri. 11 Parish Church of S<sup>t</sup> James. 12 Convent of San Pedro Alcantara. 13 Convent of S<sup>t</sup> Francis. 14 Convent of San Augustin.  
 21 Parish Church of S<sup>t</sup> John. 22 Convent of Dominicans. 23 Chapel of Ease. 24 Convent of the Carmen. 25 Convent of Trinitarians. 26 Conduit of Water that supplies the Town. 27 Parish Church of Los Martyres.  
 ITY with the AGUA-MEDINA FLOWING and Drawn by FRANCIS CARTER in the Month of February 1773.  
 Publish'd according to Act of Parliament Jan<sup>y</sup> 1777.

Basire fecit



" E Malaga yace sobre la Mar, y  
 " es el Mejor de Frutos que quantos  
 " ai en el Mundo, é de buenas Pafas,  
 " é de buena Seda, é de yerbas é Pan.  
 " E otrofi, su Termino es honrado é  
 " del fale el Mejor Sirgo de todo el  
 " Mundo, é dende lieban á todas las  
 " Partes de España. E otrofi, el  
 " mejor Lino, que há en todo el  
 " Mundo, é mas probado entre todas  
 " las Mujeres, é en todo el Año no  
 " mengua fruta [g]."

*Papas*

*Silk twist*  
*Woolen*

Malaga, under the yoke of the Saracens, being excellently well situated opposite to Barbary, became, in a few centuries, so rich and populous, as to disdain the dominion of the kings of Cordova, and to erect their

[g] Rafis, Hist. Hisp.

city

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

city and territory into a kingdom independent of the rest of Spain. The first prince who obtained that honour was Hali-Abenhamith, lord of Ceuta, who passed over to Spain, and was proclaimed king of Malaga about the year 1010. He was killed by treason in his bath, seven years after.

Hyahya, second King of Malaga 1021.

His son Hyahya succeeded Haly; and, in 1021, the Moors of Cordova, harraffed by intestine broils, crowned him king of that empire: but he, being biaffed by a partial love for his native Malaga, refused to reside in Cordova; and, on returning hither, the Cordovans elected another king in his room; and Hyahya contented himself with the crown of Malaga, which he did not long enjoy, being killed by Ismael.

Idriz,

Idriz, uncle to the deceased Hyahya, and brother to Haly the first king of Malaga, who was at that time governor of Ceuta, hearing the unhappy end of his nephew, came over with a great power to revenge it in 1023; and not only obtained the crown of Malaga, but enlarged its dominion over Seville, Carmona, Alcala, and Almeria. He enjoyed the crowns of Seville and Malaga but one year, and died a natural death.

Book IV.

Idriz, third  
King of Ma-  
laga 1023.

Henceforward nothing seems worthy of notice in the annals of Malaga for above two centuries, the dominion of it being absorbed in the reigns of the Moorish kings of Seville and Cordova. In the 12th century flourished here the learned and excellent physician Ibnu El Baitar, who, having travelled

Ibnu El Baitar,  
Native of  
Malaga, died  
in 1216.



ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

travelled over all Africa and Asia, returned to settle, and died in his native Malaga, in the year of Christ 1216, leaving behind him three large folio volumes of botany and phyfic.

Farachen Ar-  
rahacz of  
Malaga in  
1262.

In the year 1262, was governor and lord of Malaga, a most noble and valiant prince, called Abi Sayd Farakh, or Farachen, who was descended directly from Mahamete Abn Sayd, first king of Granada, and founder of the house of Alahamares ; in whose descent the kingdom remained till the final destruction of their monarchy in Spain. This Moor was a valiant chief, and, although allied by blood and marriage to the king of Granada, he maintained himself in a perfect independance ; to support it he made

an

an alliance with the Infant Don Book IV.  
 Sancho, of Castille, and became his  
 vassal: The same year he built the  
 sumptuous palaces of the Alcafabá The Alcafabá  
 and Gibralfaro built in  
 1279.  
 and Gibralfaro, and died full of days  
 and glory, but in what year is un-  
 certain.

In 1303, we find his son Farakh Farachen 2d,  
 Arrajaez of  
 Malaga.  
 2d of that name, reigning in Malaga,  
 and preparing with a fleet and army  
 for an expedition against Ceuta, the  
 ancient patrimony of the kings of  
 Malaga. The Moorish chronicles speak  
 of his valiant acts, and of his success  
 in taking that city; which the king He takes  
 Ceuta 1303.  
 of Morocco recovered the year after,  
 with the assistance of the fleet of the  
 king of Arragon Don Jayme.

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

---

Ismael, Son of  
Farachen II.  
ascends the  
Throne of  
Granada  
1313.

Farakh II. was married to the sister of Muley Mahamete, king of Granada, who being dethroned and slain by his brother; Ismael, son of Farakh, was called in by the inhabitants of Granada, to revenge the death of his uncle, and drive out the usurper: he accordingly marched to the capital, and gained a pitched battle, with a powerful army of Africans, headed by Osmin, a valiant captain of the blood royal of Morocco. Ismael took possession of the throne, in right of his mother, with the universal consent of the whole kingdom, being the first prince that ever reigned in Granada of a female line. This happened in 1313.

Leaves a Gar-  
rison of Go-  
meles in Ma-  
laga.

When Ismael left Malaga, he confided the town to a strong garrison of Gomeles,



Gomeles, who were ever after esta- Book IV.  
 blished in Malaga. At the time  
 of the last siege they amounted to  
 15000.

Ismael maintained constant and His Acts,  
 great wars with the Christians, who  
 becoming daily too strong for him,  
 and fearing the total destruction of  
 the Moorish dominion in Spain, he  
 called to his assistance the Emperor  
 of Morocco, yielding up in favour of  
 his son Abomelique, a part of his ter-  
 ritories, as we have seen in the annals  
 of Gibraltar.

About the same time, he gained a <sup>His Victory in  
the Vale of  
Granada,  
24th of June,  
1317.</sup>  
 signal victory over the Infants of  
 Castille Don Juan, and Don Pedro,  
 [regents of the kingdom during the  
 minority of Alonzo XI.] in the Vale

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

Overthrowsthe  
Infants Don  
Juan and Don  
Pedro.

of Granada. The battle was fought on the 24th of June; in it both the princes lost their lives; Don Pedro was suffocated with heat and fatigue; and the news of his death threw his uncle the Infant Don Juan into such a panick that he fell speechless from his horse; he was remounted, but the confusion was so great, that he expired and fell once more to the ground, without their perceiving it: the body was carried to Granada, and honourably used by Ismael.

His honoura-  
ble Treat-  
ment of the  
Infant's  
Corpse.

He ordered it to be laid in state under a canopy, in one of the halls of the Alhambra, not only permitting the Spaniards to come and receive it, but appointed a troop of his own gentlemen to conduct the convoy as far as the frontiers of Andalusia, therein

therein remembering the noble blood Book III.  
 from which he sprung [*f*], and  
 shewing an example of generosity to-  
 wards the remains of an implacable  
 enemy to the Moorish name.

This victory was followed by the <sup>He takes Mar-  
tos 1318.</sup>  
 taking of the town of Martos, which  
 striking a terror into the frontier  
 towns of Andalucia, they fled for

[*f*] Ismael was great grandson of Aben Zayd,  
 first king of Granada, founder of the house of  
 the Alahamares, whose picture I saw on one side  
 of the genealogical tree of this family, preserved  
 in the royal house of Generalife of Granada,  
 under which is the following inscription, wherein  
 he is styled Abenhut, but in Marmol Aben  
 Zayd. "This is Abenhut king of Granada,  
 " Cordova, and of the mountains of Andalucia,  
 " of the race of the kings of Sarragosa and  
 " Arragon, and of the Goths, and was a king  
 " renowned for justice, truth, and liberality;"  
 so that Ismael justly boasted of his descent from  
 the Goths.



ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

The Christians  
sue for Peace.  
He returns vic-  
torious to  
Granada.

and obtained a suspension of arms;

and Ismael returned victorious to

Granada, where, instead of reaping

the fruit of his success in the arms of

an honourable peace, he perished by

the treason of his own subjects and

family.

Falls in Love  
with a captive  
Virgin,

In the affair of Martos was taken

captive by his cousin Mahomet, son

to the Arrahaez of Algeziras, a beau-

tiful young Spanish virgin, with

whom he immediately fell in love.

The same passion being excited in

the breast of the king, at the sight

of her, the amorous monarch, by

prayers, entreaties, and threats, en-

deavoured in vain to persuade his

Takes her by  
force from his  
Cousin.

kinsman to relinquish his fair prize;

from words they proceeded to injuries

and railing on the part of the ex-

asperated

asperated king; Mahomet, forced to Book IV.  
 yield, dissembled his resentment, and  
 with his father and nephew entered  
 into a conspiracy that cost Ismael his <sup>Is slain by him</sup>  
 life. <sub>1322.</sub>

These three going up to the Al- <sup>Account of his</sup>  
 hambra, demanded audience of the <sup>Death.</sup>  
 king, who, suspecting nothing, came  
 forth to them, attended only by Aben  
 Alcama, the Alguazil major, or captain  
 of his guards; after the usual salu-  
 tations, they proceeded with the king  
 to his apartment, Mahomad and his  
 son walking before, and the captain  
 of the guards immediately behind  
 with the Arrahaez's brother; as they  
 passed through a narrow entry, Ma-  
 homad and his son stopped short,  
 drew the hangers they had secreted  
 in the sleeves of their algubas, and

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

---

began to wound the king on the head; the Alguazil, drawing his al-fange, paid no attention to the third traitor, who attacked him behind, but, valiantly defending the king, drove the Arrahaez and his son into an inner room, the door of which he fastened on them, and attacked the other (who in the mean while had given Ismael his death's wound in the shoulder) and forced the villain to take refuge in another apartment, which he likewise locked; then turning to the fainting king, he carried him to his mother, in whose arms he soon expired. His death the good Alcalde revenged, not only on the three assassins, but on all those concerned in the conspiracy. In 1771, I was shewn at Granada the very passage where this tragedy was acted, and

Ismael



Ismael fell a sacrifice to the fury of Book IV.  
exasperated love.

His Issue.

Thus perished Ismael, son of Malaga, after a prosperous reign of nine years and seven months; of the three sons he left behind him, named Ismael, Farachen, and Juzaf, the first and last succeeded him; of their acts we have already treated in the annals of Gibraltar,

He lies buried in La Rauda, or <sup>Where buried.</sup>  
royal chapel of the Moorish kings, in the Alhambra, on the South side of the Patio de los Leones; together with three other kings, his grandfather Abi Abdilehi, his third son Abil Hagex Juzaf, and another of his descendants: to this chapel the parish <sup>Description of the Chapel.</sup>  
church of the Alhambra was transported

ported in the reign of Philip II. and remained there 30 years; at present it is stripped of every ornament, abandoned both by Moors and Christians.

Over the door is still to be seen the following verse of the Alcoran:

“ The permanent kingdom, the  
“ honour without diminution of its  
“ owner: There is no other God  
“ but God.”

This last phrase, which is the grand article of the Moorish faith, is repeated in every part of the room.

At the heads of the sepulchre of each king, were originally placed upright four alabaster stones, with inscriptions on one side, and epitaphs  
in

in verse on the other, written in gold Book IV.  
letters on a blue ground. Louis de  
Marmol, who was well versed in the  
Arabian idiom, saw and translated  
them into Spanish. That of Ismael  
was as follows :

“ In the name of God clement Monument of  
Ismael.  
“ and merciful.

“ This is the sepulchre of the  
“ glorious king, who died in defence  
“ of the law of God; the conqueror  
“ of the Christians; the exalter of the  
“ law of the chosen and beloved  
“ prophet; the just, the valorous,  
“ the warlike governor; lord of the  
“ army, and executor of the law;  
“ high and mighty in birth and  
“ deeds; fortunate above all kings,  
“ and the most zealous for the ho-  
“ nour



ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

---

“ nour of God; arm of the forces;  
“ light of the cities; he that always  
“ kept his sword sharp for the de-  
“ fence of the law; he whose bosom  
“ glowed with the pious love of his  
“ God.

“ The warlike and triumphant  
“ king, by the grace of God, governor  
“ of the Moors, Abil Walid Ismael,  
“ son of the excellent, most valiant, of  
“ an high and pure race, the glorious  
“ deceased Abi Ceyed Farakh, son of  
“ the matchless and chosen defenders  
“ of the law of falvation.

“ The deceased Abil Gualid Ismael,  
“ the son of Nacer.

“ God glorify him with his good  
“ spirit, and sustain him with the  
“ most

“ most healthful succour of his mercy, Book IV.

“ that he may always remember

“ and confess, THAT THERE IS NO

“ OTHER GOD BUT GOD.

“ He warred in defence of the law  
“ of God, who gave him victory over  
“ the territories and cities, and the  
“ death of the unbelieving Kings his  
“ enemies, which will be accounted  
“ to him in that day, when we shall  
“ be all summoned before the tribu-  
“ nal of God: who was pleased to  
“ put an end to his days, when he  
“ was most fit to die; and out of his  
“ infinite mercy called him to him-  
“ self, having the dust of the militia  
“ in the plaits of his garments, after  
“ a life spent in fighting the battles  
“ of the Lord. He was born (God  
“ grant him his grace) in the for-  
“ tunate

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

---

“ tunate hour of the break of day,  
“ on Friday the 17th of the month  
“ of Xaguel, in the year of the He-  
“ gira 677. He was proclaimed  
“ King on Thursday the 27th day  
“ of the month of Xaguel 713. He  
“ died on Monday the 26th day of  
“ the month of Argel El Fard 725.

“ Blessed and exalted be he who  
“ reigns and endures for ever, who  
“ ordained a final period to all his  
“ creatures, that they may know and  
“ confess, that He is the true God,  
“ and that THERE IS NO OTHER GOD  
“ BUT GOD.”

On the other side of the tomb-  
stone, is a long piece of poetry, a trans-  
lation of which would be too tedious,  
and lose all its original merit. It is a



panegyrick on the king, who is Book IV.  
therein, according to the Mahometan  
belief, supposed to be received into  
Paradise; and the blood and sweat of  
his brow wiped off by the beautiful  
hands of virgins, who give him to  
drink of the living waters of heaven.  
His murderers the devil is to feed  
with the putrid excrements of those  
condemned in hell.

This monument contains an abbre-  
viated history of the life of Ismael,  
his family, descent, and principal ac-  
tions; the kings he is said to have slain  
are doubtless the two Infants in the  
Vale of Granada. The metaphor of  
his dying, with the dust of the mili-  
tia in the plaits of his garment, is  
noble; to understand it we must  
observe, that in the Moorish law the  
whole

Observations  
on the Monu-  
ment.

whole body of the people are called a militia, not as the Christian church to fight against the devil and his works, but a furious sect who are bound to extirpate all those who dissent from them.

The title of Naçar, from whom all the Granada Kings affected to descend, was of the same import and esteem among them, as that of Cæsar to the Roman emperors; they are often, in their poetry and inscriptions at Granada, called simply by that name, of which we have numerous instances in those existing to this day in the Alhambra. One in particular I remember in the superb hall of Comares over a window, which, for its beauty and elegant turn of thought, well

well deserves here to be repeated ; it Book IV.  
is composed of five verses of eleven  
syllables, after the manner of the  
Spanish Quintillas, and alludes to a  
garden and fountain just under the  
window :

- “ I am a garden of plants excelling in beauty  
“ and harmony ;
- “ Look at my basin, can any thing equal its  
“ crystalline water ?
- “ You will not find any thing comparable to  
“ me, save the moon in its full.
- “ And Nafer, whose I am, is the sun, that com-  
“ municates to me my light.
- “ Nothing is capable of eclipsing me, for I will  
“ conquer every obstacle to behold his face.”

Arabic  
Verses.

The royal house of Malaga being  
thus established on the throne of Gra-  
nada, the annals of this city are once  
more mixed with those of the king-  
dom ; henceforward Malaga, the he-



ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

---

hereditary royalty of the kings, was always governed in their name by a prince of the blood.

Mahomad  
Aben Nazar,  
resides six  
Months in  
Malaga 1432.

In 1432, Mahomad Aben Nazar, descendant of Ismael, being expelled from the kingdom, fled to Malaga, where he was received and protected, and reigned during the short life of his antagonist, who died six months after.

Albo Hardil,  
Arrahaez of  
Malaga 1480.

In 1480, we find Arrahaez of Malaga, Albo Hardil, by others named Abi Abdala, brother to Abel Hascen, king of Granada, a valiant chief, who,

Wins the Battle of Las  
Llomas de  
Malaga 1483.

in 1483, won the famous battle called De las Llomas de Malaga, in the mountains to the East of Malaga, against the Marquis of Cadiz, wherein perished most of the Christians, with three

three brothers and two nephews of Book IV.  
the marquis. This overthrow happened in the month of May.

It seems the peculiar fortune of the Arrahaez's of Malaga to be called to the crown of Granada in 1485. Albo Hardil, with the common consent of the people, mounted the throne in the room of his brother, who was old, infirm, and blind, to the prejudice of his nephew Abdeli, who was detested for a dishonourable peace he had made with the Christians.

Ascends the  
Throne of  
Granada  
1485.

On his road from Malaga to the capital, he fell in with 90 Spaniards, who had made an excursion out of Alhama, and cut off their heads, which were hung to the tails of his soldiers' horses; with these barbarous

Routs 90 Spaniards and slays them.

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

His Entry into  
the Capital.

trophies he made his triumphal entry into Granada, amidst the shouts of the populace, who therein could not discern their own more swift destruction.

Ferdinand V.  
reduces Coyn,  
Munda,  
Tolox,  
Ronda, and  
Marvella.

About the same time, the empire of the Moors in Spain drawing near to its final period, Ferdinand V. king of Castille, having taken Ronda and all the neighbouring towns, led his victorious troops into the vale of Malaga, which he ravaged two years successively.

At this period were likewise delivered from the Mahometan yoke, Coyn, Munda, Tolox, Marvella, and all the circumjacent places; and passing on to reconnoitre Malaga, he destroyed the fortrefs of Aben Almadala.

When



When Albo Hardil quitted Malaga

Book IV.

in 1485, he bestowed the government of the city on Ali Aben Dordux, grandson of Mahomet Aben Nazar, fourteenth king of Granada. This prince was suspected of holding a correspondence with the Christians, and being affected to them, the truth of which seemed in the sequel to be confirmed by the many honours and favours bestowed upon him by the king of Castille; though as he, to the hour of his death, constantly refused embracing the Christian religion: it may well be believed his conduct was directed by the then desperate state of the Moors' affairs, the unavoidable necessity of their submitting to the Christian yoke, and his prudent desire to mitigate their fate by a timely be-

Ali Dordux,  
Arrahacz of  
Malaga 1485.

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

speaking the clemency of the conqueror.

Ferdinand V.  
takes Velez  
1487.

Ferdinand V. having in the spring of the year 1487, reduced the city of Velez, seven leagues to the East of Malaga, and Albo Hardil, king of Granada, being embarrassed in a civil war with his nephew, he proceeded to the conquest of Malaga. His first care was to write a letter to Ali Dordux, requiring him to deliver up the city. This summons was carried to Malaga by Hernando El Pulgar [g]. Ali Dordux not being able to comply with the king's desire, returned for

Prepares to be-  
sieve Malaga.  
Writes to Ali  
Dordux.

[g] This was not Hernando del Pulgar, the historian, but a nobleman in the army of Ferdinand V. who lies buried in the entrance of the royal chapel in Granada, and whose descendants are now Marquis's of Salar.

answer,

answer, "That he was ready to serve <sup>Book IV.</sup>  
 "his highness in every thing that <sup>His answer.</sup>  
 "did not thwart the obligation he  
 "had to defend that city."

Malaga, besides a multitude of Moors that had fled for shelter to its walls from the circumjacent towns, was garrisoned by an army of Gomeles, commanded by Hamete Hali, a Zegri; to whom Albo Hardil, mistrusting the fidelity of his cousin, sent an order to govern and defend the town to the last extremity.

Antonio de Nebrixa [*b*], and Hernando del Pulgar, have both left us ample

[*b*] The Chronicle of Hernando del Pulgar in Spanish was printed at Valladolid 1565, by Antonio Nebrixa, grandson to the grammarian, in his grandfather's name, he having found it in manuscript among his papers at his death; this rare book is in my library, as well as the History of Ferdinand and Elizabeth, really wrote by Nebrixa in elegant Latin, and printed in Granada 1550 by his son Xanthus, *Nicolas Antonio* has erred in affirming that it is a translation of the former.



ample accounts of this siege; the army of Spaniards consisted of 60,000 combatants, in which was

Diego de Muros, who was also at this siege as secretary to the cardinal of Spain, and was afterwards bishop of Oviedo, wrote in Latin, and addressed to the cardinal, *Epitomen Rerum gestarum 1487 apud Malacam, ex castris missam*, which, I believe, was never published, Diego Sa de Menezes of Lisbon printed about the middle of the 17th century a poetical account of this siege of Malaga in Portuguese verse, intitled, *Malaca conquistada*; I could never meet with it. In the list of learned men natives of Malaga, p. 232, we forgot to mention Bernard Aldarette, a Jesuit, who wrote *Varias Antiquedades de España*, which I possess, and is well known to be a valuable work; as is likewise another treating on Spanish antiquities, and its language, *Origen de la Lengua Castellana*; my copy was printed at Madrid 1682, in folio. Antonio de Castillo, a Franciscan Friar, was also born in Malaga; he, on his return from his missions in the Holy Land, published at Madrid 1654, *Viage a la tierra santa*. The History of Malaga by Roa, mentioned in the same page, is printed in Malaga, 1622, in small quarto, and consists of 85 leaves; an imperfect copy of it is in the British Museum, where I perused it since the first edition of this book. all

all the flower of the nobility of Spain, headed by the king himself: their approach was on the sea-side from the Velez road, and they appeared before the town the second week in May. Their principal quarter, and where the king encamped, was on a mountain behind that of Gibralfaro, almost within gun-shot, but rather more elevated; to gain this post, was the work of a whole day, and the price of many lives; the Moors occupied the summit with three battalions, drove the Spaniards down the hill three several times, wounding and killing great numbers; the king's tent was placed at first on this hill; but the Moors, having the royal pavilion in view, never ceased firing against it, till the Spaniards removed it on another eminence further off; thence the lines of the camp extended

to

1487.

The Spaniards  
invest the  
Town by  
Land and Sea.

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

---

to the gate of Granada, where Don Alonzo de Aguilar, the Alcalde of Los Donceles, commanded; from the gate there was another line round the walls of the suburbs, down the Agua Medina to the sea, so that the town, entirely surrounded, could have no communication with the country within, nor receive succours from Granada; to the coast of Barbary, all passage was cut off by the Spanish fleet, commanded by the Count of Benevento and Antonio Bernal.

The Moors  
defend the  
Beach with  
six Gallies.

In the arsenal of the Moors were six Albatozas, or row-gallies, which they armed and put to sea to defend the beach from the Spanish ships; these were continually skirmishing with their enemies, and endeavouring to break through them: in one of which



which fights they drove from the Book IV.  
town the whole fleet, and sunk a  
large vessel belonging to the duke of  
Medina Sidonia.

Thus shut up, the Moors had nothing to trust to but their own valour and the number and bravery of their men, though, alas! the multitude of inhabitants only served to accelerate their ruin; in a month's time, all the provisions were consumed, and to distress them the more, Ferdinand ordered a great part of the army to endeavour to enter and carry the barrio of the city, wherein the Moors kept their horses and cattle, and drew great succours from the fruits of its gardens.

This assault lasted three days, and <sup>Attack of the Barrio.</sup>  
every foot of ground that the Spaniards

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

niards gained was bathed in blood; no quarter was there given : it was the Moors last refuge; they fought with the greatest bravery, and, defending the ground by inches, were driven into the city by the superior force of the victorious Christians.

Attack of the  
Bridge.

An attempt to make themselves masters of the bridge, was attended with less success and still more bloodshed. This bridge was defended at each entrance by two towers; the furthestmost of which the Spaniards blew up with gunpowder, but never could they make themselves masters of the other; so desperately was it defended by the Moors, who lost in this attack a number of their bravest men, and among them two of their principal captains, sons of Malaga,  
Cid;

Cidi Mahommad, and Durrhamen, BOOK IV.  
mourned by the whole city, though  
rather to be envied than pitied,  
because they survived not the de-  
struction of their nation.

The artillery, planted in the king's Attack of Gi-  
bralfaro.  
quarter on the mountain Gibralfaro,  
beat down the great tower of the  
castle, another turret near it, and the  
wall between them; the Marquis of  
Cadix advanced to attack and enter  
the breach sword in hand; but the  
besieged, not losing courage, drew  
out 2,000 men; and, on the approach  
of the Spaniards, animated by despair,  
made a dreadful havock among them,  
tumbling great numbers headlong  
down the hill, and obliging the rest  
to retire to their former post. The  
Christians lost in this affair several  
captains



ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

captains of note, Garci Bravo, Alcalde of Atiença, Inigo Lopez de Medrano, Lord of Cavanillas, Gabriel de Sotomayor, and two noblemen of Galicia; the Marquis himself was wounded in the arm with an arrow.

Subterraneous  
Fights.

But the most bloody of all the actions during the siege were the subterraneous fights between the men who had undermined the walls of the city, in different places, and the Moors who, by countermines, had met them; six days they fought underground without intermission, both the dead and living replaced by their countrymen from time to time, as these fell and those grew tired; at length the Moors beat the Spaniards from all their works, which they ruined and filled up, and thereby saved the city; nothing can exceed

the horroure of such engagements, BOOK IV.  
rendered still more fearful with the  
gloomy light of torches, by the blaze  
of which the combatant resisted his  
adversary body to body, a sword in  
one hand, and a dagger in the other,  
and this not only in a single part, but  
five or six at once.

King Ferdinand despairing to gain  
the place, his camp being diminished  
by the sword and sickness, and his  
powder failing, the Queen arrived  
with fresh supplies of men and  
money in July; they wrote to Por-  
tugal for gunpowder, and dispatched  
a vessel to Algeziras, then in ruins,  
to gather up all the stone balls which  
Alonzo XI. had thrown into that city  
when he besieged it.

The

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

Succour of  
200 Moors.

The Moors still kept up their courage, depending upon succours from Granada; which city, at this fatal period, was torn to pieces by the factions of the two kings, uncle and nephew; the former indeed, to whom Malaga belonged, sent a body of men to their assistance from Guadix, but the infatuated Audali marched out of Granada and routed them, thereby determining the loss of Malaga, and hastening his own ruin; notwithstanding 400 Moors assembled secretly, and endeavoured, by surprize, to pass the Spanish lines, by the side of the sea, and enter the city; of these 200, partly by swimming, and partly by jumping over the stakes and fences of the camp, got into the town, at the expence of the lives of their companions.

With



With them went a fanatic, named Book IV.  
 Abraen Algerbi; native of the king- Furious At-  
tempt of a  
Moor.  
 dom of Tunis, who had deceived him-  
 self into a supposition that he should  
 deliver his countrymen from their  
 impending fate, by murdering the  
 king; a diabolical policy, too fre-  
 quently read of in the histories of all  
 nations and religions. This wretch  
 being taken without resistance, and  
 asking to speak with his majesty, was  
 carried, dressed as he was with his  
 alfanje by his side, to the tent of the  
 Marquésa de Moya, where was Don  
 Alvaro, son of the Duke of Braganza,  
 and his wife, waiting the leveé of the  
 King, who was asleep; the Queen pro-  
 videntially having refused to see him.  
 The infidel, deceived by the richness  
 of the dresses of Don Alvaro, and the  
 marchioness, and not understanding  
 Vol. II. T their

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

their tongue, concluded them to be the royal persons, and, drawing his sword, gave the duke a violent stroke on the head, and wounded the marchioness, before he was cut in pieces.

This desperate attempt meeting with the success it deserved, the prospect of the besieged became every day more lamentable; nothing can be more affecting than the accounts his-

Great Distress  
of the Citizens.

torians give us of the distress and misery of the Moors, for above a month before they surrendered; most of their troops and chieftains had perished in the defence of the posts; and of 15,000 Gomeles, only a few hundred common soldiers, and not one captain, remained alive. Multitudes of the inhabitants died daily of hunger, especially the Jews; all

the bread and barley of the place had been gathered together by the governor, and distributed as long as it lasted to those who manned the walls, four ounces in the morning and two at night: as for the rest of the people, they fed (those who could get it) on the flesh of dead horses, and other animals, and the hides of beef sodden; bread they made of the wood of palms dried and ground, and to their children they gave vine-leaves fried in oil. In this dreadful extremity, the chief men of the city assembled together, and went to Hamete Zeli, conjuring him to have compassion on their situation, and to deliver up the town to the enemy, rather than see those, whom the sword had spared, perish with hunger.

They desire  
to surrender.



ANNALS OF  
MALAGASpeech of the  
Alfaqui to the  
Arrajaez.

" Do not thou, said their leader  
 " Abraham Alhariz, the Alfaqui, be  
 " harder-hearted than our enemies;  
 " the cry of our wives and children  
 " is unsupportable, and we have no  
 " bread to give them. Dost thou  
 " imagine our walls are stronger than  
 " those of Ronda, or our soldiers  
 " more valiant than those of Loxa?  
 " Behold the pride of Ronda is hum-  
 " bled, and the cavalry of Loxa could  
 " not resist the army of these princes  
 " who have so long besieged us!  
 " Dost thou still deceive thyself with  
 " the hopes of succours from Gra-  
 " nada? Granada, alas! has lost its  
 " strength, its glory is extinct, and  
 " all its valiant knights are no more."

The Arrajaez, reflecting on the  
 truth of what they said, and filled  
 with

with compassion for the citizens perishing for want hourly before his eyes, gave them this answer, worthy to be recorded.

“ Open the gates ! let in our His Answer.  
“ enemies ! and see what mercy you  
“ can obtain from them ! As for me,  
“ none, I know, I am to expect ; I  
“ took charge of this place with ob-  
“ ligation to die or lose my liberty  
“ in its defence, that of my religion,  
“ and the honour of him who in-  
“ trusted it to me ! I have done my  
“ duty ; but, if I could have had my  
“ choice, I would have preferred, to  
“ a miserable captivity, a glorious  
“ death, defending this unhappy  
“ city.”

Accordingly, the Alfaqui, with Amarben Amar, and fourteen others, the principals of each of the tribes of the city, were deputed with the following letter to the Spanish camp:

Letter of the  
Inhabitants to  
the King and  
Queen.

“ Glory be to the all-powerful God!

“ To our lords and masters the king

“ and queen, greatest of all kings

“ and princes: God magnify them!

“ We your servants and slaves,

“ the citizens, great and small of this

“ miserable city, recommend them-

“ selves to your grandeur, and kiss

“ the earth under your feet, begging

“ you will remedy them in their

“ great affliction, and not despise the

“ submission of such a numerous

“ people, but extend your royal

“ clemency towards them, as your

“ noble



" noble progenitors, great and mighty BOOK IV.  
" kings, have given you an example.

" You cannot be ignorant (God  
" exalt your power!) how Cordova  
" was besieged a long time; and,  
" when half the city was taken, the  
" Moors defended themselves in the  
" other part, till their bread and  
" water were consumed, and they in  
" greater distress than we are; but  
" they intreated the great king, your  
" ancestor, and he pardoned them,  
" and heard their words, and gave  
" them all that they had; he took  
" nothing from them, gaining im-  
" mortal fame.

" Likewise the valiant infant Fer-  
" dinand besieged the city of An-  
" tiquera two months and a half,

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

“ and took the town; but the castle  
 “ held out seven days, when their  
 “ water failed them; they then threw  
 “ themselves at his mercy, and he  
 “ received them favourably; for  
 “ which his memory is blessed to the  
 “ day of judgment: and since the  
 “ fame of your virtue, honour, and  
 “ piety, is exalted above all the kings  
 “ and princes, your predeceffors, do  
 “ not turn away your face from us,  
 “ who rest entirely on your favour,  
 “ and put ourselves under your pro-  
 “ tection; so do to us as your mag-  
 “ nificent forefathers, that we may  
 “ recount your praise and fame all  
 “ over the earth.”

The King's  
Answer.

This affecting petition being trans-  
 lated from the Arabick into Spanish,  
 and read in council, the king gave  
 for

for answer, "That it was now too Book IV.

"late to sue for favour or grace; and,  
"since hunger and not good-will  
"forced them to submit, they must  
"undergoe the laws of the con-  
"queror, and such as he should mark  
"out should be put to death, and  
"the rest sold for slaves."

This hard sentence so unworthy a <sup>Despair of the  
Citizens.</sup> Christian prince, and so incompatible with the merciful spirit of that gospel whose cause Ferdinand pretended to be fighting, exasperated the miserable inhabitants to such a degree, that in their first fury they determined to hang the 500 Christian slaves in their power, on the battlements of the Alcazaba, as a spectacle to the Spaniards, to whom they threatened to march out and sell their lives dearly, with  
arms



ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

arms on their backs, that they might purchase their victory with blood, and the memory of this siege be noted in all ages while the world endured.

Affecting  
Scene of de-  
livering up the  
City.

The old men, Alfaquis, and Ali Dordux, by their interest and reason, having at length persuaded them to submit to their fate, they were all conducted, by the king's order, into the corals of the Alcafabá, the men separated from their wives and children in the lower court; as for Hamete Zeli, whose only crime was the having made so gallant a defence, he was loaded with irons, and thrown into a dungeon, where he was never more heard of.

No tongue can describe the desolation of the women and children on  
this

this fatal and eternal separation from Book IV.  
all that was dear to them; as they  
marched through the streets, and  
quitted their houses, which they were  
never more to enter, they wrung their  
hands, and, lifting their eyes to  
heaven, exclaimed,

“ Ill-fated Malaga! behold how Lamentation  
of the Women.  
“ thy sons abandon thee! What will  
“ become of thy ancients and ma-  
“ trons? And how will thy tender  
“ maidens, delicately educated, be  
“ able to endure hard slavery? Can  
“ the Christians tear the infants from  
“ the breasts of their mothers, and  
“ their wives from the arms of their  
“ husbands, without shedding tears?  
“ The beauty of thy towers, the  
“ strength of thy castles, the height  
“ of thy walls, could not defend thine  
“ inha-

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

“inhabitants; the earth, which fed  
“and nourished them to this day,  
“will not be suffered to cover them  
“in death, because they have  
“incurred the anger of their  
“Creator [b].”

Malaga sur-  
renders the  
18th of Au-  
gust 1487.

Malaga opened its gates to the Christians, after a siege of three months and three days, on Saturday the 18th of August 1487, having been in possession of the Mahometans 772 years; of 30,000 Moorish inhabitants existing at the beginning of the siege, above half had perished by the sword or famine; part of the rest were sold to redeem Christian slaves in Africa; part given to the chiefs and captains of the army, and distri-

[b] This is translated literally from Nebrixa, who was present at this affecting sight.

buted



buted all over Spain; the king sent Book IV.  
an hundred of the Gomeles as a  
present to the Pope; and Donna Ifabel  
fifty young virgins to the queen of  
Naples, and thirty to the court of  
Portugal; so that this unfortunate  
people were dispersed all over the  
earth. A destruction more compleat  
no nation ever experienced.

From this universal calamity was <sup>Some Account  
of Ali Dag-  
dux.</sup> excepted Ali Dordux, who introduced  
the royal standard and Christians into  
the town, and his son attacked, sword  
in hand, Hamete Zeli, and forced the  
Alcafaba, where that unfortunate ge-  
neral wanted still to defend himself;  
for which action Ferdinand V. gave  
liberty to him and eight families, his  
relations, and all their goods and pos-  
sessions.

To

To Ali Dordux in particular were assigned, by order of the king, 24 houses, with four shops and a bake-house, together with the adjoining mosque for himself, family, and relations; they were situated in the Calle Del Horno, from the New Gate to the Flesh-Market, in the Barrio de la Moreria, or Quarter of the Moors, of which he was reckoned the head; they likewise gave a house to Ali El Fadala, another to Comen Aben Homar, and one to the Alcalde of Comares, all relations of Dordux, who had moreover allotted to him a meadow where he used to keep his cattle, called Diara Nakhale, or the Field of Bees, and a parcel of arable land on the right side of the Agua-Medina, under the mountains, together with lands,

vineyards, and olive-yards, in the Book IV.  
neighbourhood of Churiana.

In 1490, the king offered Dordux seven schedules in blanc, for him to fill up with such privileges as he thought proper, if he would be persuaded to turn Christian; which he constantly refused, begging for leave to go and end his days in Fez, where he had sent his riches before him: but Ferdinand V. fearing he might be tempted to return with troops to trouble the kingdom, would not consent to his demand; but, well knowing the respect the Moors of the country bore him, and the service he might render to the state by keeping them in constant submission, he created His Privileges.  
him Justicia Major of the Bishoprick of Malaga, by a royal cedula, dated  
the



ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

the 15th of February 1490; he gave him power to name Alguaziles over all the Moorish villages, and to enable him to send for his effects and money back from Barbary, on the 20th of May 1492 he granted him a Carta de Privilegio, that he might traffick by sea to all parts of Spain, and his ships go to Africa, without let or molestation of his fleets, whom he ordered to succour and assist them.

The King's  
Letter to him.

Ali Dordux was so considered by the Catholic king, that there is extant a letter, under his own hand [i], dated the 26th of April, 1496; in which he desires him to make use of his interest among the Moors, and persuade them to submit to a tribute.

[i] The original letter was shewn to me in Malaga by the Canon Conde.

he wanted to lay on them. He died Book IV.  
 in Antiquera about the year 1502. Dies in 1502.

His son Mahomad, Ali Dordux, His Son turns Christian, and takes the Name of Don Juan de Malaga. and his wife, two years before, were converted to the Christian faith; and Mahomed at his baptism took the name of the Prince Don Juan, only son to Ferdinand and Isabel, who probably was his sponsor; thenceforward he styled himself Don Juan de Malaga, and took for arms, as descendant of the kings of Granada, five pomgranates, and the city of Malaga quartered, with the arms of Arragon and Leon, surmounted with a crown. His Arms

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

and Motto.

His motto was thus,

Malaga mui noble y leal,  
 A fus reyes siempre ha fido,  
 Los, que son de su appellido,  
 Es su origen sangre real,  
 Y de solar conocido.

## IN ENGLISH.

Malaga noble and loyal  
 To its kings has ever stood.  
 Those that bear its name  
 Are born of royal blood  
 High in birth and fame.

This noble gentleman lived many years in Malaga, always faithful to the crown of Castille, and had his mansion in the Plaçuela, or little square of his name. In 1501, on the general



general infurrection of his countrymen, in the Sierra Bermeja, he went up, by order of the king, into the mountains of Ronda, where he pacified the Moors, and persuaded them to lay down their arms.

Returning to the siege of Malaga, Sequel of the Siege of Malaga. after the city had been cleansed of the multitude of dead bodies that infected the streets at the time of its surrender, the king and queen went in procession to the head mosque of the town, which had been purified and consecrated by Don Pedro Gonzales de Mendoza, the cardinal of Spain, and returned God thanks for the victory obtained over the enemies to the name of Christ.

ANNALS OF  
MALAGA.

Ferdinand V.  
and Isabel re-  
establish its  
ancient Bi-  
shoprick.

These princes re-established the ancient bishoprick of Malaga, settled its revenues, and the jurisdiction of the city over Ronda, Velez, Cartama, Coyn, and other towns to the East and West of Malaga. Commissaries were appointed to distribute lands and houses to the multitude of Christians that flocked from all parts, induced by the fruitfulness of its territory, and the mildness of the climate.

The City re-  
peopled by  
Christians.

Since which time Malaga has increased in wealth, buildings, and number of inhabitants, who, reviving its ancient trade of wine and fruits, once more set themselves to cultivate and propagate the generous grape.

Revival of the  
ancient Trade  
of Malaga.

The Genoese were its first principal merchants, but, in process of time,

time, English, Fleming, German and Dutch factors, came to settle and establish a correspondence with their several nations. The excellency of the wine of Malaga soon began to be known and esteemed in Europe, and ships from all parts to frequent its port. The founders and first traders to this city, were the honourable and princely Phoenicians; and it may be truly said, that the present merchants of the different factories not only keep up the remembrance of the Tyrian magnificence, but even exceed them in the richness of their dress, state of their houses, their villas of the vale, and costly retreats in the mountains.

Its fine bay, and lucrative trade to all parts of the North, for some centuries past, have rendered Malaga a



rich and populous town, second to none in Spain, except Cadiz. The Spanish monarchs, attentive to its consequence, and the large revenue they draw from its custom-house, have constantly preserved it from the insults of an enemy by a strong garrison, and adorned it with a stately mole, and one of the finest cathedrals in Europe.

## CHAPTER III.

Book IV.

**I**N the year 1487, when Malaga<sup>Present Aspect  
of Malaga.</sup> was taken from the Moors, its circumference was much the same as at present: the ancient walls have been repaired by Charles V. and always kept up, on account of the duties of millones the king receives for all provisions that enter the gates; indeed the present aspect of Malaga is entirely Moorish; whether you behold it from the sea, the vale, or the mountains, you on every side see it surrounded by Arabian fortifications, and crowned with the noble castles of Gibralfaro and the Alcaſaba: the works and buildings of that nation

MALAGA.

will therefore first offer themselves to our view ; and an investigation of the monuments they have left behind them of their power and magnificence, cannot fail to afford us many particulars of the arts, policy, and ingenuity of a people, that, from an habitation of almost 800 years, had a fair claim to a country, which they had conquered, sword in hand, in less than two summers, from the barbarous Gothic subverters of the Roman empire [i].

[i] The Andalucian Moors so greatly regretted their being driven out of Spain, that those among them, who afterwards settled on all the opposite coast of Barbary, carried with them, and transmitted to their descendants, the titles, deeds, and charters of the estates they possess in this country, who carefully preserve them with a vain hope, that the emperor of Morocco will one day pave the way for their return.

At



At the time of its conquest, Ma-  
laga had four castles: Gibralfaro on  
the top of the hill, to the East of the  
town, still standing; and below it, on  
a rising ground, the Alcaſaba, or pa-  
lace of the governor; the third fortrefs  
was called Las Attarazanas; the fourth  
castle, which Antonio Nebrija named  
Caſtel de los Genoefes, is no more.

Book IV.

The four  
Castles of Ma-  
laga.

The walls of the town reached  
from the Alcaſaba to the Attarazanas,  
in a ſtreight line, near a mile in  
length, having the water waſhing  
them, and two towers projecting into  
the ſea, to defend the paſſage under  
them; one at the South-Eaſt end of  
the Alcaſaba, and the other advancing  
like a ſpur (as Nebrija terms it) from  
the towers of the Attarazanas; thence  
the walls run up the Carretera North-  
wards,

MALAGA

wards, taking a sweep till they rejoin the North part of the Alcafabá.

The Gates of  
the Town.

In this circuit they had several gates; the principal were la Puerta de Granada (now blocked up) towards the mountains; La Puerta de Antiquera, and El Postigo de Aranze, facing the plain; and fronting the sea La Puerta del Mar, called by the Moors Bab-Eltee, La Puerta Esparteria, and several others, besides salee ports and gates from the castles, both facing the water and the mountains.

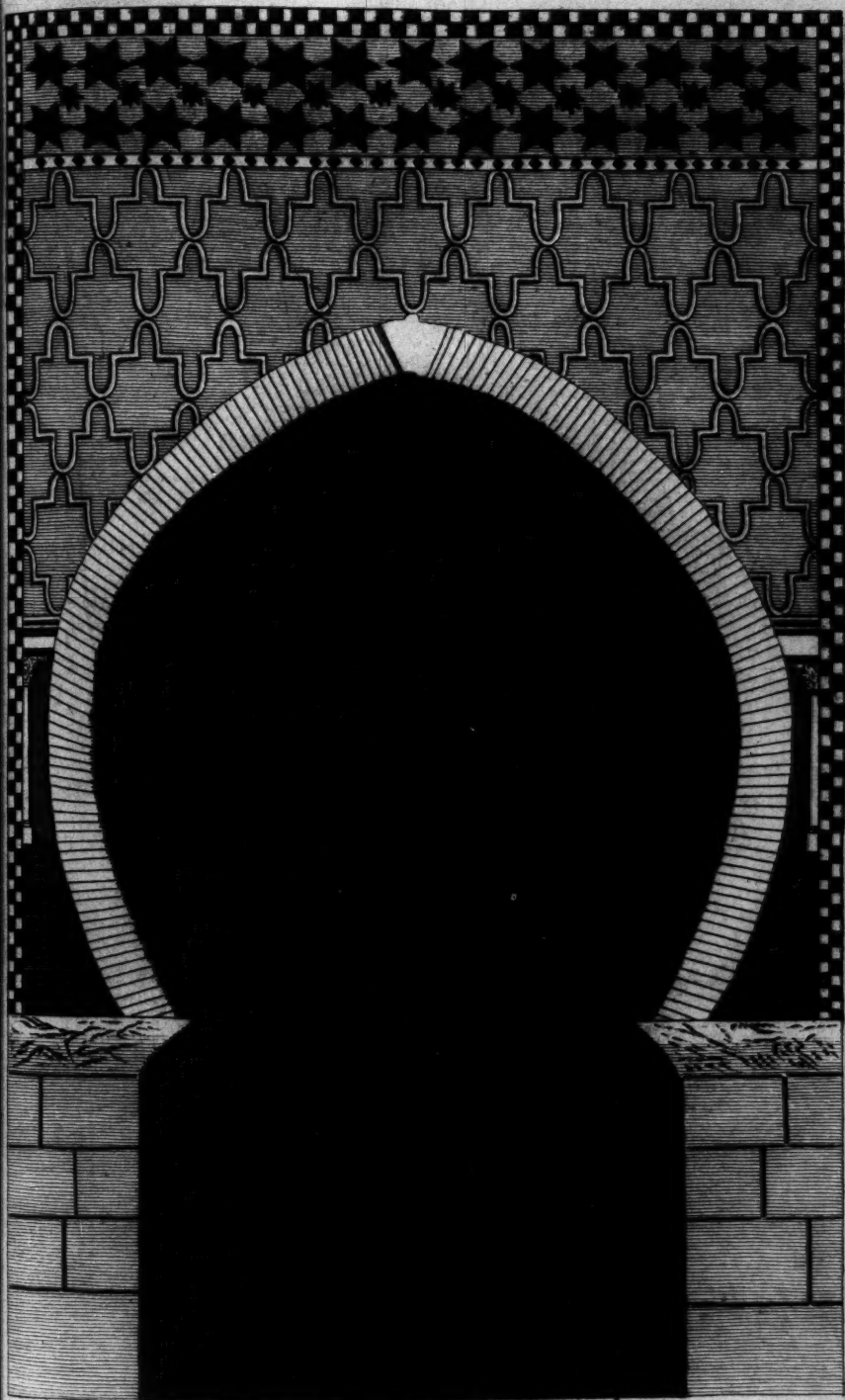
Among which gates is the most noted one of the arsenal of the Alcafabá, wherein is a low iron plated door, that the vulgar, by tradition from father to son, constantly calls La Puerta de la Caba[?]; affirming it

[?] This door may be seen in my View of the Mole of Malaga.

to

Drawn by

One of



Drawn by Francis Carter 1779.

PLATE XII.

One of the Moorish Arches of the Arsenal, in the Alcazaba of Malaga.

Published as the Act directs 15 Aug<sup>r</sup> 1776





to be the same through which Flo- Book IV.  
rinda, the daughter of the Count La Puerta de  
la Caba:  
Don Julian, past to embark for Africa,  
and seek the reparation of her de-  
flowered virginity in the destruction  
of her country; which tale is re-  
peated both by Rasis, the archbi-  
shop Don Rodrigo, Florian O Campo,  
Morales, and even Garibay and Ma-  
riana. True it is, the Caba did em-  
bark at Malaga, and equally probable  
from this very spot, this fortress then  
existing; but the present arch, to  
which this celebrated gate is fixed,  
was, most undoubtedly, the fabrick  
of the Moors five hundred years  
after. The true name of this gate, Its true Ety-  
mology.  
according to Aldarette and Morejon,  
in his History of Malaga, is, Del  
Alcaba, or Puerta de la Cuesta, being  
placed at the bottom of the hill.

MALAGA.

Marmol again gives it another derivation, The Gate of the Slaughter, as the Moors there made a terrible one of the Goths when they took it.

Suburbs of  
the Victoria  
and Los Capuchinos.

Of the suburbs, that of the Victoria and the Barrio de los Capuchinos were then walled in and strongly fortified; the remains of their walls are still to be traced.

Del Purchel.

De la Trinidad.

The Barrio del Purchel, and that of the Trinity, being both on the further side of the Agua Medina, and of too great extent to be defended, was abandoned and demolished by the Moors, when they found the Spaniards approach to besiege them. These had a communication with the city, by means of a stone bridge, defended by two towers, which



which we had occasion to mention <sup>Book IV.</sup>  
during the siege. This bridge, ac- <sup>The Bridge.</sup>  
cording to the testimony of the author  
of La Poblacion General de Espana,  
was a most ancient structure, built  
by the Phoenicians, and still standing  
in 1661, when a storm of rain, on  
the 22d day of September, carried  
it away, together with its towers, into  
the sea, into which were forced, by the  
same violence, the walls and materials  
of 1600 houses, and above 2000  
souls drowned. A new bridge has  
been since rebuilt. In those two  
suburbs reside at present sea-faring  
people, and towards The Trinity  
those that work in the fields and  
gardens that surround both.

The Moorish castle of Gibralfaro <sup>Gibralfaro.</sup>  
was deemed by the Spaniards, at the  
time

MALAGA.

time of the siege, an impregnable fortress, and is at this day one of the most perfect models of the kind existing. It is surrounded by a double wall, from the outermost of which project towers, with double gates towards the mountain and the city, placed at such distance from the gates of the inner wall, that, although the enemy could take possession of the former, they would be annoyed and crushed from the top of the walls as they marched to the attack of the other.

It occupies all the summit of the hill, in circuit about three furlongs, and undoubtedly, in all its parts, is a work of the Moors, and not, as Padre Roa will have it, of the Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, or  
Romans;

Romans; who, notwithstanding, from its situation, it may well be presumed, had a fortification here as well as in the Alcaſaba below. This may be conjectured from its name, compoſed evidently of Gibel, in Arabic a Mountain, and *Φαρος* in Greek, a Signal or Watch-tower. The Moors found on it a Watch-tower, called then by its Greek name Pharos, and thence naturally named the hill, The Mountain with a Pharos.

The ſituation of this hill, and the great command of proſpect Eaſtward, over the Mediterranean, towards the mother city of Tyre, whence the Phœnician merchants of Malaga, it is natural, ſhould look for their ſhips and merchandizes, is reaſon ſufficient to conclude, that they had a fortrefs and  
look-



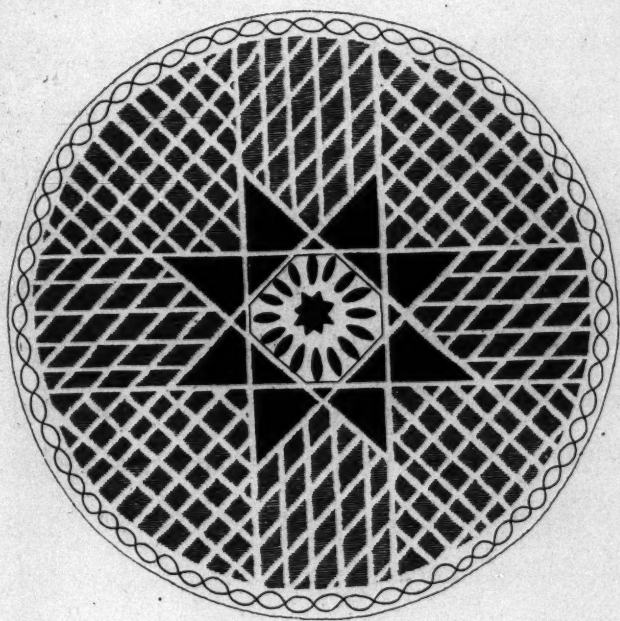
MALAGA.Antient Bas-  
Relief.

look-out on this spot. Again, on the key-stone of the arch of the principal gate is carved a head in bas-relief, with moldings above and below it; this stone suiting the place, though longer than any other in the arch, was probably made use of by the Moorish architect without regarding the sculpture, which is against their law, and of course would be preposterous to impute it to them. This is the sole monument of Roman antiquity I could perceive in this castle.

Mosaic.

The dome of the Donjon, or first tower you enter, is finely ornamented with a Mosaic. I took a drawing of it, which shall be engraved. The damp has much injured the colours, that are blue, green, and white.

The



*Mosaick Dome in Gibralfaro  
drawn By Francis Carter 1772  
Published According to Act of Parliament  
August 15 1776*



tio  
are  
the  
and  
wr  
Th  
mo  
wh  
bif  
fair  
nin  
wh  
the  
lon  
the

7  
is a  
that  
bow  
V



The next object worth our atten- Book IV.  
tion is a square mosque, whose doors Mosque:  
are covered with plates of brass. On  
the walls are various works of stucco,  
and several passages of the alcoran,  
written after the manner of the Moors.  
The Catholic kings converted this  
mosque into a Christian church,  
which was dedicated to St. Louis the  
bishop, as the annual festival of this  
saint is celebrated in Spain on the  
nineteenth of August, the day on  
which this city was delivered up to  
the Christians. This chapel has been  
long since shut up, and the towers of  
the castle filled with gun-powder.

The greatest curiosity of Gibralfaro Large Well:  
is a large well of fine spring-water,  
that descends 300 yards into the  
bowels of the mountain. The water is

MALAGA.

exceedingly light and well-flavoured; I both tasted and weighed it, being amazed that a mountain, washed by the briny waves, should be pregnant with such excellent springs, of which another, by the means of conduits in the time of the Moors, supplied all the Barrio of the Victory; their vestigia I traced on the North-side of the hill.

Baths.

There is a second smaller well in one of the towers, and two very fine algibes, or baths; one at the mosque, and the other in the open court, not far from the great well; this latter is within four feet of the surface of the hill, built of stone, and arched to preserve the water fresh, measuring thirty feet long and ten wide, a beautiful and  
admirable

admirable work; the arches are lofty and entire, and respire a coolness that invites one to bathe.

Book IV.

The name of the second castle, in <sup>Castle of the Alcafabá.</sup> Arabic, was القصر; in Spanish, Alcafar, thence corrupted Alcafabá, signifying a castle and royal residence. It accordingly served as a fortress that commanded the town, a palace for its arrahaez, and an arsenal for his gallies. Its situation is on a rising hill, with a gradual descent each way, except to the East, where it joins the superior mountain of Gibralfaro, with which it communicates by a double wall 900 feet long. On considering <sup>Its Wall of Communication.</sup> the direction of these walls, almost perpendicular up the hill, which is exceedingly steep, and that they are built near five feet thick, fortified



MALAGA.

with towers, battlements, and stone-steps on the inner side, for the convenience and protection of those who manned them; one cannot help being struck with such a bold and stupendous undertaking, which rendered these two castles impregnable before the use of fire-arms; and even though Ferdinand V. had a park of artillery mounted against them, during the whole siege, he at last reduced the city only by famine.

The Alcaſaba was fortified in a moſt extraordinary manner, with three walls towards the ſea, and two facing the town. Antonio de Nebrixa counted, in the circumference of this caſtle, 110 large towers, beſides a great number of turrets, the largeſt of which are thoſe which ſurround the

the arsenal for the gallies, that is Book IV.  
in the West angle of the castle, close  
to the sea, and so low, that the water  
flowed in and formed a basin capacious  
enough to contain 20 gallies. The walls  
round it were eighty feet high; and the  
three arches, for the reception of the  
barks, sixty feet by thirty wide, and  
twelve feet thick: each of these arches  
had its gates, the grooves of whose  
hinges are still to be seen, though they  
have long since been carried away, the  
arches walled up, and the sea repelled  
by the mole.

The ground of this basin is now  
turned into a garden, and, what is most  
surprising, has in it a well of good  
water. This garden, lying low, warm,  
and well-sheltered from the Northerly  
winds, grows plantains and

bananas as good and sweet-flavoured as any I ever ate in the Madeiras.

The principal gate of the Alcafabá faced the town, whose doors, plated with maffy iron, are ftill ftanding. You enter it under a tower, round which you ftill fee the ftone-feats whereon the Moorifh guards reposed. This tower has a fecond gate, which when you have paff, you turn to the left by a narrow way, defended in the middle by another gate; you then meet a tower like the frft with double gates, and, turning to the right, go under a long covered way, which brings you to a fixth gate, fronting another that leads to the arfenal and lower walls; leaving which on the right, you continue afcending the hill between the fecond and third wall, till you pafs a feventh arch,





*Gates in the Alcasaba of Malaga.  
drawn by Francis Carter 1772. Published  
According to Act of Parliament August. 15, 1776*



arch; and an hundred paces further, Book IV,  
you come to what the Moors esteemed  
their chief gate [1]. This gate the <sup>Chief Gate.</sup>  
Moors called The Gate of Judgement,  
as under it, after a most ancient custom  
in the East, the Arrajaez, or his Cadi,  
sat and administered justice. Over it is  
the representation of a key carved, the  
ancient symbol of the Mahometans;  
and above the key two bricks, with  
an Arabic inscription, enamelled blue,  
each of them containing seven lines,  
but so effaced by the inclemency of  
the weather, as to be absolutely un-  
intelligible.

This tower, which is fortified with  
double gates, leads to a second court;  
opposite to it is a very large and lofty  
tower flanked, and whose gates open  
to the summit of the hill, which is

[1] Of which a drawing shall be published.



MALAGA.

flat, and forms an oblong square, therein was La Torre del Homenage, and the governor's palace.

By this description, you will find, we have passed five towers and eleven gates before we enter the center of the castle. I have been the more explicit, in order to give the ingenious reader an idea of the Moorish manner of fortification. The use of fire-arms has entirely changed the whole theory of the art of defence; but still it is curious and pleasing, to see the pains and care the Arabians took in fortifying their castles, and to contemplate the monuments of a nation that is now no more.

Moorish  
Arches de-  
scribed.

These gates the architects distinguish by the style of Morisks, of a far different construction from either the Roman or Gothic, and which indisputably

putably denotes a Moorish building. Book IV.

Their arches were circular, and descending below their medium or semi-circle caused their plinths or imposts to advance beyond their due proportion. The key-stone was always of marble or stone, and the arch faced either with stone or brick; but the imposts ever of a fine veined marble, of a different colour from the rest of the building, so as to mark and be distinguished at a distance; this, which the Romans would have esteemed a defect, was, to the Moors, a beauty, and every gate to this fortress has plinths of a different colour, some red, others green, yellow-veined with white or blue; the arch was generally crowned by a sort of square entablature, projecting a little from the walls, and descending on each side as low as the impost.

The

MALAGA.

Moorish Gates.

The Moors studying variety more than any thing in their buildings, it is difficult to find two gates ornamented alike, or after any one fixed rule or design; thus, for instance, the first and second gates of the two castles, the gates of the street of Granada, and the famous one of the Attararanas, are all entirely different; nay, the ornaments of the three arches of the arsenal, though close to each other, and of the same height, have not the least resemblance,

Variety of their  
Ornaments.

Stucco Work.

The Arabs had three ways of beautifying the gates and towers they intended to ornament; the first was by a very curious Mosaic in stucco, of the incomparable and ever-during Yeso of this country. The walls of most of the apartments of the Alhambra



hambra at Granada are done thus Book IV.  
with a filligrane work, exceedingly  
fine, light, and hardy; and in the  
remains of those of the Alcafaba is to  
be seen the same.

The second was a kind of square Brick Work,  
or diamond, raised on the walls by  
two bricks, advanced edgeways about  
three inches from the superficies, as  
in the gate of the arsenal [*m*], and the  
tower of the church of San Jago.

The third was by bricks, enamelled Enamels,  
in different colours on their surfaces,  
moulded in the form and shape re-  
quired. It is amazing how fresh the  
few of them, that have not been  
forced out of their places by violence,  
have preserved their colours and polish.

[*m*] Which shall be engraved,

to

MALAGA.

to this day; and, when entire and uninterrupted, this kind of Mosaic must have had a beautiful and pleasing effect.

Mosaics.

The Moors were not ignorant of the way of working Mosaics in the curious manner with marbles, an art that had lain forgotten from the time of the decay of Rome; an inimitable specimen of which we have in the cathedral of Cordova, originally a Moorish mosque, wherein is a chapel, the walls of which are entirely covered with a marble Mosaic, and in it not a piece bigger than a finger-nail.

The Moors used likewise to enamel on bricks sentences of the alcoran, for the ornament and sanctification of their mosques and palaces; the  
letters

letters are generally blue, and the Book IV.  
ground white; I picked up two bricks,  
thus enamelled, thrown away among  
rubbish, in the fields of the Capu-  
chins.

The key over the gate of the Alca-  
faba is the grand hieroglyphic of the Key over the  
Gate of the  
Alcafaba ex-  
plained.  
Andalusian Moors. You see it on  
every castle, fortress, or royal building  
of that nation, all over the kingdom.

Its signification is mysterious, and  
alludes to a passage in the alcoran,  
wherein Mahomet boasts, " That  
" God gave him power over the hea-  
" ven above and the fire beneath,  
" and a key, with the power of a  
" porter, that he may confide it to  
" those whom he may hereafter  
" chuse."

The



MALAGA.Governor's  
Quarter.

The sovereign authority, royal birth, and great riches of Farachen, the Arrahaez of Malaga, who built these fortresses in the year 1279, would flatter one with the expectation of seeing some splendid apartments in the quarter where he resided; but, alas! it has had the misfortune to be the worst treated of any part of the castle. It is totally in ruins; no shape or form of a court is now to be distinguished, the whole being filled with heaps of rubbish, grown by time into hills as hard as the rocks they lie on, among which appear here and there pillars and blocks of marble. I could only trace four or five rooms, the roofs of which and the upper parts of the walls have been long destroyed. Of one, that seems to have been a large saloon, remains a carved door-case,

case, part of a wall stuccoed with Mo-  
saics, a fine marble pillar, and the  
nich (inlaid with enamelled tiles)  
wherein the Moors, when they en-  
tered the apartment of their king,  
were obliged to deposit their slippers,  
as they ever approached the presence  
barefoot. These niches in the Al-  
hambra of Granada are inlaid with  
gold. By the abovementioned falcon  
is standing a door-case, leading to an  
inner apartment, which is raised on  
an arch peculiar to the Arabs [n],  
and supported by two delicate white  
marble pillars.

In the square, behind the gover-  
nor's quarter, is a large cave, paved  
and arched, with a respirail of a small  
stair-case to descend it. Some people

[n] I have engraved it.

pretend

MALAGA.Masmorra.

pretend it was a masmorra or prison to confine the captive Christians; but I should rather judge it to have been a magazine for their gunpowder or provisions, especially their corn.

Bath.

In this Coral, near to La Torre del Omenage, are the remains of a bath, of an oblong square of thirty yards, which was well supplied with water from one of the springs of the Gibralfaro. The sides of the Algibe are still red with a vermilion the Moors made use of, and which never lost its colour.

It is found in large quantities in Spain, together with the quicksilver. The Romans highly prized it, as we learn from Pliny [o], who mentions

[o] Lib. xxxiii.

I

the



the mines of this mineral at Sisapona, Book IV.  
in the environs of Ronda, and describes the whole process of painting a wall with vermilion, and varnishing it so as to render the colour permanent, and give the surface of the building all the polish and smoothness of marble; the Moors we here see were well acquainted with this art.

Behind La Torre del Omenage is a <sup>Well.</sup>  
very deep well of exceedingly good water; and, from an angle of this square, descended into the town a subter-<sup>Subterraneous</sup>  
raneous passage, built entirely of masonry, and consisting of two strong walls arched over, which seem to have had a communication with the large mosque, now the church of San Jago, near the gate of Granada. <sup>Passage.</sup>

MALAGA.Corals of the  
Alcafabá,

The corals or spaces between the lower walls, occupying all the South aspect of the castle, may contain about five acres of ground, and the upper coral, that runs quite round the fortress, as much more; both which, for centuries, have been constantly sown with corn.

It was in these corals that the unfortunate inhabitants of the city, after having suffered all imaginable evils during the siege, from the three capital enemies of human nature, sword, pestilence, and famine, and submitting themselves to a merciless conqueror, were driven, by order of Ferdinand V. like herds of cattle, and sold for slaves, without any distinction of age, sex, or condition [*p*].

[*p*] The price set on each Moor was 36 ducats; the Jews were forced to ransom themselves for 27,000 ducats.

The

The Attarazanas, in Arabic Al Book IV.

Darzana, the House of Victory, was The Attarazanas.

a large and spacious building, in which the Moors [7] not only fabricated their arms and military stores, but baked their biscuit, and kept magazines of every sort for their navy; at present it serves as a commodious barrack for a regiment of soldiers. The principal gate is entirely of free-stone, and ornamented on each side with the arms of the Moorish kings. Its architecture may be perceived in my view of Malaga from the Mole-head, and the arms seen in the annexed plate of an enamelled tile that I brought with me from Granada, which reads,

Arms of the  
Moorish  
king.

[7] Father Roa relates the manner in which the captive Moors of Malaga were ransomed from slavery by hiring themselves to daily labour, and paying interest of the ransom money *a Blanc* per diem to their masters for permission to work; "*à los esclavos moros davan largo paraque bus-*" "*cassen à jornal su rescate, y entretanto que lo*" "*pagavan, rendian pensiones del principal por*" "*cada ducado una blanca en cada dia; este*" "*contrato llaman CORTAR; avia quien tenia*" "*veinte moros cortados, pecheros ciertos de cada*" "*dia.*"



MALAGA.

Va la Ghalib ila Allah,

In English,

And no Conqueror but God.

It is of a bright blue colour; the field of the escutcheon gold, as are the letters; and the ground of the Bend white; it was taken from one of the saloons of the Alhambra [r]; these arms were originally given to Aben-Alhamar, first king of Granada, in the year 1248, by Ferdinand III. at Seville, in the form then used by the kings of Castille themselves, and for many centuries after, *viz.* on a field *gules*, a Bend Or in two dragons mouths: I possess gold coins of Don Juan II. and of Henry IV. which bear them; the Mahometan superstition disused the animals heads, and added on the Bend the above quoted sentence of the Alcoran.

[r] I have lately seen engraved by a modern writer of travels, one half of one of the niches in the Alhambra, mentioned page 319, on the top of it was a sentence of the Koran in Arabick thrice repeated in three lines, each of which is thereby fairly cut in two, and rendered unintelligible, I remember it signified, *The Praise be to God.* The nich he calls a cupboard, which seems to indicate that he was ignorant of its use.



253

ADAMANT OF BATHANDIG

1867



BRITISH  
6 FEB 67  
MUSEUM

t  
c  
i  
v

“  
“  
“

it  
th  
al  
fa  
ft  
lit  
M



The fourth castle, mentioned by Book IV.  
 Antonio de Nebrixa to be standing <sup>El Castell de</sup> los Genoeses,  
 at the time of the siege, and called El  
 Castillo de los Genoeses, it is difficult  
 to determine where it stood. The  
 only mention he makes of it is, that  
 it was towards the plain, and fortified  
 with six strong towers.

“ En esta otra parte de lo Llaño de  
 “ la Ciudad, esta una Fortaleza con seis  
 “ Torres Grueffas y mui Altas, que  
 “ se dicen Castil de Genoeses.”

From its name, we may conclude,  
 it was near the sea; the Genoese in  
 that age, and long after, carrying on  
 all the trade of the Mediterranean. I  
 fancy it was on the spot, where now  
 stands the monastery of the Carme-  
 lites, on the West-side of the Agua  
 Medina, close to the sea. I have seen

MALAGA.

an old picture of Malaga [q], drawn before the convent was erected, wherein the tower appears perfect; and on the foundations before it, a modern battery, erected for artillery, the water at that time still washing the walls, though now three hundred yards removed. It was then called La Torre-de Ronseca. The indisputable antiquity of this tower is proved by the twenty-second stone of Malaga.

Convent of  
The Trinity.

Higher up the country, half a mile, the suburb of The Trinity is bounded by a convent of that or-

[q] This picture was brought over by my late honoured relation Sir Charles Peers, who resided many years in Malaga as a merchant, and left it in 1696. It was six feet high and twelve broad. He placed it on the noble stair-case of Bromley-house, which was burnt to the ground about five years ago, and with it perished this and many other valuable pictures.

der,

der, placed on a gentle hill, under Book IV.  
which plainly appear foundations of  
an ancient castle.

The cathedral of Malaga is built near upon the scite of the principal Moorish mosque, of which we have no account, save from Pedro Morejon, who says, it was one of the finest in Spain. This mosque served for a town-house till the year 1493.

The parish-church of San Jago, the second temple in Malaga for beauty and stateliness, was a Moorish mosque, that has preserved its walls and form entire. The tower is curious, and in the true Moorish stile. The principal door-case is likewise Moorish; it is built of brick, with light pillars of the same, reaching half-way down the portal, under which were two delicate marble columns;



MALAGA.

lumns; about it was a Mosaic of blue, green, black, yellow, red, and white marbles, forming stars and intricate squares, all as fresh and compact as when first finished, though we may reasonably suppose it to have been built six hundred years, when the Mahometan empire in Spain was in its greatest prosperity.

Close to the flesh-market was a mosque, erected by the grand-father of Ali Dordux, over whose portal was the following inscription:

Inscription  
over it.

“ Ali Aben Leil Abulfat Dordux built this  
“ mosque, and though the edifice be small, he  
“ dedicated it to the Great God, and offered  
“ himself for its humble porter.”

This mosque was assigned to Ali Dordux, for the Use of his family, at the conquest.

We

We have also the tradition of a <sup>Book IV.</sup> mosque which stood where now the Conventico stands; and of another near the square on the ground of the Jesuits College.

Account of  
several other  
Mosques.

Without the walls were several Moorish chapels of devotion and sanctuaries; one very famous in La Cruz de la Lagunilla, built by Cidi Buzadras, a Moorish hermit. The little mosque of Cidi Abdalla, was at La Cruz del Humilladero in the vale; but the most venerated and respected building in Malaga, was in the tower of the Atabal, so called because on holydays the Moors used to assemble there with music and drums. It was consecrated to Lala Arbeja, who was buried in it. She was a great saint among that de-luded nation; a recluse by profession,  
I a virgin,

MALAGA.

a virgin, and famous for abstinence and a mortified life; the Moors reported her to be a Xerifa, or princess descendant of Mahomet.

Moorish College in Malaga:

Near the Bab Eltee was a very fine mosque and college, on the ground whereon now stands the custom-house. An inscription over the entrance was translated by Juan Robles, a captive at the time of the siege, who well understood the Arabic, and served as interpreter between Ferdinand V. and the Moors, at the time of delivering up the city.

Inscription over it.

“ In the name of God Almighty and Merciful.

“ This is the college of Ali Ahumad; they who enter into his chapel, shall hear its doctrine explained.

“ With the assistance of God I wrote this.

“ The



“ The praises of the All-powerful God be Book IV.  
 “ upon Mulley Almanzor and upon his race;  
 “ and the benediction of God be upon the  
 “ Moorish nation.”

By this inscription it appears, that the college was founded in the reign of Jacob Almanzor, who died in the year 722.

The Arabs, it is well known, succeeded to the Romans, not only in their martial and ambitious spirit, but in their taste for the arts and sciences; wherever they established themselves, there they erected colleges and seminaries of learning, for which their esteem and veneration is well expressed in an inscription, still existing at the town-house of Granada, which was erected on the site of a college built by Abialhageg Juseph, king

Observations  
on the Learning  
of the  
Arabs,

MALAGA.king of Granada, in the year of the  
Hegira 750.

Inscription  
over a Moorish  
College at  
Granada.

“ Thou that art so fortunate as to enter into  
“ this house, destined for the habitation of the  
“ sciences, and the benefit of future ages,  
“ remark, that its foundations are laid in Justice  
“ and Piety, by those who built it for the glory  
“ of God.

“ If thou beest desirous to apply thyself to  
“ study, and to fly from the shades of ignorance,  
“ in thy pursuit, thou wilt surely meet with the  
“ beautiful tree of honour.

“ Learning is like a bright star to the great,  
“ raises the humble to equal lustre.

“ If, when thine eyes are opened, thou re-  
“ solvest to fly from evil, it will teach thee the  
“ road to truth; which, if thou earnestly seekest,  
“ thou wilt discover its brightness, like the rays  
“ of a star through the dark clouds.

“ If thou wilt make a right use of thy know-  
“ ledge, and benefit by it, thou must turn thy  
“ face to good works, and cast off all evil incli-  
“ nations: the road to learning is not for those  
“ whose souls are loaded with depraved avarice.

“ Follow then my counsel, which thou wilt  
“ reap the benefit of when thou art old, and  
“ thou

" thou will be esteemed in thy youth, and  
" honours will seek thee.

" Cast thine eyes on the people, and thou  
" wilt distinguish many among them, who before  
" were of no account, and for their learning  
" shine like stars with infinite splendor.

" The sciences enlighten the heart, and guide  
" it to rectitude and truth : they are our sincerest  
" friends and counsellors.

" Accept, O God ! so good a work, insti-  
" tuted by Joseph, a star of the first magnitude,  
" brilliant in the sciences and in the law."

After that of their law, the chief  
study of the Moors in Spain was me-  
dicine, geography, geometry, and  
astrology, and, above all, poetry.

When they made the conquest of  
Egypt, in the seventh century, they  
there found many Greek books of  
astronomy, which they translated; as <sup>Astronomy.</sup>  
they did the geography of Ptolemy, <sup>Geography.</sup>  
five hundred years before it was  
known



MALAGA.

known in the Western empire among us. In the library of All Souls College at Oxford is a version from the Arabic into Latin of Ptolemy, done by Geraldus Cremonensis.

Destruction of  
their Authors  
by the Arch-  
bishop of To-  
ledo.

Of their written authors in this kingdom, the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, Don Francisco Ximenez y Cisneros, made a most lamentable destruction, when he burnt a million and twenty-five thousand volumes in the square of Granada; wherein, though most of them were alcorans, it is agreed, there were included numberless excellent books, whose loss is deservedly lamented.

Botany.

In the study and knowledge of botany the Arabs were most learned.

learned [r]. In the twelfth century, Book IV.  
 flourished at Cordova two most emi-  
 nent physicians, Avicena and Aben Physic.  
 Zoar, whose excellent writings on Philosophy.  
 physic and philosophy have been Famous Ara-  
 bian Writers :  
 Avicena ;  
 Aben Zoar ;  
 preserved and translated into Latin.  
 About the same time lived Aben Aben Roush ;  
 Roush, the commentator and inter-  
 preter of Aristotle; he likewise wrote  
 a book, De Substancia Orbis, De  
 Sectis, De Theriaca, and a Treatise on  
 Physic, much esteemed by the Spa-  
 niards to this day; they generally  
 stile him Averroes.

[r] In the year 956, Don Sancho et Gordo,  
 king of Castille, being afflicted with a dropsy,  
 and not able to find a single physician in his own  
 dominions, that could administer him any relief,  
 went to Cordova, where the Arabic physicians  
 cured him by the application of certain herbs.

MALAGA.

Rafis;

In the same age, Abubenque Mahomad Rafis wrote his Chronicle of Spain, about the year of our Lord 976. He was chronologist of the Miramomolin of Morocco and king of Cordova Dalharab. This work, translated into Spanish, is in high esteem; quoted and referred to by every succeeding historian, and its authority respected. The original, in Arabic, was existing in the archives of the church of Toledo in 1239; but has been since lost. A few manuscript Portuguese and Spanish versions are in the cabinets of the curious in Spain, but are very rare; they were translated in the beginning of the fourteenth century. Don Francisco Barban shewed me one of the Portuguese manuscripts of Rafis; from which I copied the quotations vol. I. p. 279. and vol. II. p. 237.



Albucacim Tarif Abentarique wrote <sup>Book IV.</sup>  
a Chronicle of the Conquest of Spain, <sup>Abulcacim,</sup>  
which fell into the hands of Miguel  
de Luna, who was by birth a Moor,  
and interpreter of Philip II.; his trans-  
lation of it is in my library.

The Arabic idiom is judged, by all <sup>Poetry :</sup>  
who have studied it, to be most hap-  
pily adapted to poetry. With it, as  
statues and pictures were forbidden by  
their law, they adorned their public  
buildings, palaces, and gardens.  
Among the many beautiful epigrams  
inscribed in every corner of the royal  
castle of the Alhambra in Granada,  
I was peculiarly charmed with twenty-  
four heroic verses round the famous  
fountain of the lions, translated by  
Don Juan Velasquez de Echeverria,  
curate of the parish-church in that  
Z 2 palace,

MALAGA.

palace, and which, even in English,  
do not entirely lose their original  
beauty.

Specimen of  
it.

“ O you that behold these lions fixed in their  
“ place, take notice, that the breath of life is  
“ only wanting to their perfection.

“ And thou, who inheritest this place with  
“ the kingdom, mayest thou ever enjoy it, sur-  
“ rounded with thy nobles, without trouble or  
“ contradiction.

“ God prosper thee for thy work, and never  
“ permit thine enemy to be avenged of thee.

“ God forbid! that this beautiful garden,  
“ lively image of thy virtues, may ever be  
“ rivalled by any other.

“ All praise be to thee, our king Mahomad,  
“ whose good qualities have paved the way to  
“ the accomplishment of thy wishes.

“ The fabric of this fountain is of pearl, in  
“ which the water shines inimitable and white as  
“ melted silver.

“ Look on the water, behold its bason, and  
“ try if its clearness will permit you to discern  
“ that the stream stops or flows.

“ Like

" Like a love-sick youth, whose visage is Book IV.  
 " clouded by sorrow and fear of spiteful envy,  
 " the water seems angry with the snow-white  
 " marble, and the stone jealous of the crystal  
 " stream.

" In its copious current may be seen the  
 " liberal and generous hand of our king, whose  
 " strength is that of a lion incensed."

Not less beautiful is another inscription, which formerly existed on the walls of a small royal summer-house, belonging to another garden in the Alhambra, and built by Abialhageg Juseph.

" Thou, O Juseph, hast enabled me, and rendered me worthy of praise, and with thy clemency and thy goodness hast favoured me; thou, who art esteemed of all men for thy triumphs and glory, which from day to day are increasing. Another.

" Time itself obeys and owns thee for its superior, and every one rejoices in thy prosperity; and I, above all, rejoice in the works of thy hands, fit emblems of thy greatness and splendor.



MALAGA.

“ In my fountain is a water of exquisite flavour, which springs up on high with beautiful harmony, and falls down in humiliation to thee.  
 “ Its tremulous motion shews respect but not fear; for why should I wish to fly from Juseph, my king, my defender, and support? he that may be truly stiled, Lord of the created and perfect!”

Romances of  
the Moors.

In the little Spanish book of *Las Guerras Civiles de Granada* (which several modern learned Spaniards, and especially Don Juan de Echeverria of Granada, who is well versed in the Arabic idiom, has judged to be a literal translation from a Moorish [s] work) are various elegant romances, as the Spaniards call a particular species of poem, both historical and others. The Moors introduced their use with them from Arabia and the East, where they are still in vogue. The celebrated history of the sophys of Persia is one

[s] The name of the Arabic author was Aben Hamin, native of Granada.

continued

continued poem of sixty-six thousand verses [1]; so the poets of Granada composed romances on the principal battles and events of their time, which were sung and handed down from father to son: of such compositions they were particularly fond.

Book IV.

The Spaniards learned of the Moors to record their successes and victories by romances; as during six centuries Spain was under a military barbarism, they were the best and almost the only chronicles they had; and succeeding writers were forced to have recourse to them, and depend upon their authorities, of which we have repeated instances in Morales. Many of these old romances are lost; but about the latter end of the sixteenth century, was published in Madrid, an edition, in quarto, of all those both historical and

From them the  
Spaniards  
learned them.

[1] Voyages de Chardin, vol. II. I have seen a beautiful manuscript copy of this work in the library of a friend in London.

VOL. I.

Z 4

pastoral,

MALAGA.

pastoral, which were then preserved : two subsequent editions were printed in 1602 and 1614; the former is in my library[u]; as well as the first edition of *Romances historicos de Sepulveda*, Antwerp, 1551.

The abovementioned book of *Gueras Civiles*, besides the romances of the Sierra Bermeja, comprehends the battle of Los Alporchones in 1450; the battle of Jaen, in the time of Audelbi; and the romance of the loss of Alhama by the father of the same prince; this last was written in so melancholy a strain, that, a general discontent seizing the minds of the people against their king Alboacen, he was obliged to forbid its being sung under the severest penalties.

[u] *Romancero general* Madrid, 1604. I the other day became possesst of a curious poem in quarto, wrote by Duarte Diaz, a native of Oporto, in Spanish, and in twenty-one Cantos, entitled *Granada Conquistada*, printed in Madrid, 1590. The siege of Malaga is very particularly described in the 12th, 13th, and 14th Cantos.

From



From among many other romances Book IV.  
of the most famous feasts and tournaments of the Moors, I have selected one, the original of which must have been very ancient, as it relates the catastrophe of a Moorish knight in the court of one of the kings of Toledo, which city was re-conquered by the Christians in the year 1085. In my translation of it, my only care has been to preserve the literal sense and spirit of the Spanish version.

## ROMANCE.

## I.

Ocho à ocho, diez à diez  
Sarrazinos y Aliatares,  
Juegan canās en Toledo  
Contra Adalifes, y Azarques.

## II.

Publicò fiestas el Rey  
Por las ya juradas pazes,  
De Zayde rey de Belchite,  
Y del Granadino Atarfe,

Spanish Translation of a  
Moorish Romance.

## III.

MALAGA.

## III.

Otros dizen que estas fiestas  
 Sirvieron al rey de arhaques,  
 Y que Zelindaxa ordena  
 Sus fiestas y sus pesares.

## IV.

Entraron los Sarracinos  
 En cavallos alaçanes,  
 De naranjado y de verde  
 Marlotas y capellares.

## V.

En las adargas trayan  
 Por empreßas sus alfanges.  
 Hechos arcos de cupidon  
 Y por letra, " fuego y fangre."

## VI.

Iguales en las parejas  
 Los figuen los Aliatares,  
 Con encarnadas libreas  
 Llenas de blancos follages.

## VII.

Llevan por divisa un cielo  
 Sobre los ombros de Atlante,  
 Y un mote que assi dezia ;  
 " Tendrelo hasta que me canse."

## VIII,

## VIII.

Los Adalifes figuieron  
Mui costosos y galanes,  
De encarnado y amarillo,  
Y por mangas almayzales. *Veils*

## IX.

Era su divisa un nudo  
Que le deshace un Salvaje,  
Y un mote sobre el baston  
En que dice " Fuerças valen."

## X.

Los ocho Azarqués figuieron  
Mas que todos arrogantes  
De azul, morado y pagiso, *Stained colour*  
Y unas hermosas plumages.

## XI.

Sacaron adargas verdes  
Y un Cielo azul, en que se asen  
Dos manos, y el mote dize  
" En lo verde todo cabe."

## XII.

No pudo sufrir el rey  
Que à los ojos le mostrassen,  
Burladas sus diligencias,  
Y su pensamiento en balde.

## XIII.



## XIII.

Y mirando à la quadrilla  
 Le dixo à Selim fu Alcayde  
 Aquel Sol yo lo pondré  
 Pues contra mis ojos fale.

## XIV.

Azarque tira bohordos  
 Que se pierden por el ayre,  
 Sin que conosca la vista  
 A do suben, ni à do caen.

## XV.

Como en ventanas comunes  
 Las damas particulares,  
 Sacan el cuerpo por ver le  
 Las de los andamios reales.

## XVI.

Si se adarga, ô se retira,  
 De mitad del vulgo fale  
 Un gritar, "Alha! te guie"  
 Y del rey, "Un muera dadle."

## XVII.

Zelindaxa fin respeto  
 Al passar por rociar le  
 Un pomo de agua vertia;  
 Y el rey grita, "paren, paren."

## XVIII.

XVIII. *el*

Creyeron todos que al juego  
Parava por ser ya tarde ;  
Y repite el rey zeloso,  
“ Prendan al traydor de Azarque.”

## XIX.

Las dos primeras quadrillas  
Dexando cañas aparte,  
Piden lanças, y ligeros  
A prender al moro falen ;  
Que no ay quien baste  
Contra la voluntad de un rey amante.

## XX.

Las otras dos resistian  
Si no les dixera Azarque  
“ Aunque amor no guarde leyes,  
“ Oy es justo que las guarde.”

## XXI.

“ Rindan lanças mis amigos,  
“ Mis contrarios lanças alçen.”  
Y con lastima y victoria  
Lloren unos, y otros callen.  
Que no ay quien baste  
Contra la voluntad de un rey amante.

## XXII.

## XXII.

Prendieron al fin al moro,  
Y el vulgo para librarle,  
En acuerdos diferentes  
Se divide, y se reparte.

## XXIII.

Mas como falta caudillo,  
Que los incite y los llame,  
Se deshacen los carrillos  
Y su motin se deshace :  
Que no ay quien baste  
Contra la voluntad de un rey amante.

## XXIV.

Sola Zelindaça grita  
" Libradle moros, libradle,"  
Y de su balcon queria  
Arrojarse por librarle.

## XXV.

Su madre se abraça della  
Diziendo " loca que haces,  
" Muera sin darle à entender  
" Pues por tu desdicha sabes :  
" Que no ay quien baste  
" Contra la voluntad de un rey amante."

## XXVI.



## XXVI.

Book IV.

Llegò un recado del rey,  
 En que manda que señale  
 Una casa de sus deudos,  
 Y que la tenga por carcel.

## XXVII.

Dixo Zelindaxa, " Digan  
 " Al rey, que por no trocarme  
 " Escojo para prision  
 " La memoria de mi Azarque,  
 " Yavra quien baste  
 " Contra la voluntad de un rey amante."

---

## I.

In troops of eight, and troops of ten,  
 The Alitarian race,  
 With many a Saracinian chief,  
 Toledo's circus grace:

English Ver-  
sion of it.

## II.

To throw the cane, and prove their strength,  
 With the Azarques bold,  
 With Adalife's comely men,  
 The tournament to hold.

## III.

## III.

These royal sports the king proclaims,  
For peace then lately made  
Between Granada's prince Atarfe  
And Belchite's king Zayde.

## IV.

But Fame reports, the monarch's love  
For a fair Moorish dame  
Was the true cause of all these feasts:  
Zelindaxa her name.

## V.

First to the field, on fiery steeds,  
The Saracini flew,  
Their cloaks and jackets richly shone,  
Of green and orange hue.

## VI.

Sharp scymeters, embost with gold,  
Each shining target shows;  
And letters which defiance bore  
Against their country's foes.

## VII.

Swiftly the Alitares next  
Enter the listed field;  
A goodly fight their scarlet coats  
With snow-white flow'rets yield.

## VIII.

## VIII.

Their targets, for device the sky,  
 By Atlas propt, did show,  
 And a motto fair, which said,  
 " Until fatigued I grow."

## IX.

Next Adalife's gallant knights  
 O'er the field stately ride,  
 With coats of red and yellow clad,  
 A veil [*u*] to each arm tied.

## X.

A double knot was their device,  
 By a wild man undone,  
 On whose enormous club was writ,  
 " This through our valour won."

## XI.

The last, but bravest troop, the Moor  
 Azarque most portly leads :  
 Their vests were purple mixt with blue,  
 And plumes adorn their heads.

[*u*] Almayzal is the Arabic name of a striped  
 silken veil, or head-dress, worn by the Moorish  
 women. It was the usual favour, in the days of  
 knight-errantry, for the ladies to give them to their  
 knights, who tied them as a signal on their arms, as  
 being the most conspicuous place.



## XII.

On their green shields [x], with azure ground,  
Two joined hands are seen,  
And the letters there inscribed,  
“ Surrounded by the green.”

## XIII.

The furious king this emblem read,  
And jealous could not bear  
That Zelindaxa's heart with him  
Another man should share.

## XIV.

To Selim, his Alcayde, he said,  
“ This Sun, which shines so bright,  
“ And dares, in my despite, to blaze,  
“ Shall quenched be this night.”

## XV.

With matchless art, resistless force,  
Azarque now throws his cane,  
[y] And as his courser measures back  
With speed the dusty plain,

## XVI.

[x] Green was the peculiar colour affected by Mahomet, his descendants, and the princes of the Mahometan faith; this device shews, that Zelindaxa was of royal blood.

[y] The chief art in the Juego de Cañas is, to ride full-speed, throw the cane at a certain mark, and then

## XVI.

Book IV.

The admiring crowd tumultuous shout,  
 "Alha thee save!" they cry:  
 The ladies, from the royal seats,  
 Applaud him passing by.

## XVII.

Transported Zelindaxa throws  
 [z] Perfumes upon her knight.  
 The king, with bitter grief and rage,  
 At this heart-breaking sight,

## XVIII.

then suddenly turn the horse back with equal swift-  
 nefs. It was surely invented to train their horses to  
 the Arabian manner of riding up to their enemy, and,  
 after casting javelins, retreating with expedition before  
 the adversary could return their stroke. This custom, as  
 as old as the Parthian empire in the East, is, to this  
 day, practiced in Arabia. Niehebuhr, in his descrip-  
 tion of that country, has given us a plate wherein  
 the dola or governor and principal Arabs of Loheia  
 in Yemen are represented in quadrilles, throwing  
 canes at each other.

His present Catholick majesty revived this sport,  
 on the marriage of the prince of Asturias, at Madrid,  
 where the quadrilles were composed of the noblest  
 youth in the kingdom, headed each by a prince of  
 the blood.

[z] The Spanish ladies have retained from the  
 Moors their gallant way of throwing rose-water, per-

A a 2

fumes,

## XVIII.

Calls to the cavaliers to cast  
 Their slender canes away,  
 And the presumptuous Azarque  
 To seize without delay.

## XIX.

Two of the four quadrilles, with haste,  
 Take lances in their hands;  
 For who shall venture to resist  
 An angry king's commands?

## XX.

The other two would fain have fought,  
 Their utmost aid to lend;  
 But Azarque cries, "In vain you try  
 "To save your wretched friend.

## XXI.

"Put down your lances; let them come  
 "And strike the deadly blow;  
 "That I a lover true expire  
 "This fatal day shall show."

fumes, flowers, &c. on their lovers and favourites, as they pass under their balconies during the carnival; a liberty allowed at no other season. Many a lady waits the return of the carnival, to make this tacit declaration of her sentiments.

## XXII.



## XXII.

Book IV.

Azarque, at length, o'ercome and seiz'd,  
With grief the people see,  
And take up arms to give him help;  
So well belov'd was he.

## XXIII.

From her balcony Zelindaxa  
Exclaims, with all her might,  
" Save him, ye Moors, O save him now,  
" Preserve my faithful knight.

## XXIV.

Then headlong down she strives to throw  
Herself in fell despair;  
Her mother holds her in her arms,  
And soothes her frantic care.

## XXV.

" Dost thou not see, my daughter dear,  
" That nothing can withstand  
" What a stern, royal lover's rage  
" Shall cruelly command."

## XXVI.

A message from the monarch came,  
Enjoining her to choose  
In some relation's secret house,  
Her liberty to lose.

A a 3

XXVII.

## XXVII.

Fair Zelindaxa to the king  
 Made straightway this reply :  
 " The memory of Azarque shall be  
 " My prison till I die.

## XXVIII.

" And thou shalt see that I will dare  
 " Resist with constancy,  
 " Whate'er a savage, bloody king  
 " May impiously decree."

The following verses I have likewise copied from the *Guerras Civiles*. The author of the Spanish version expressly says, that it is a literal translation of the original Arabic. It is of a much more modern date than that above cited, treating of an affair which passed during the reign of the last king of Granada. The romance informs us, that Zayd, captain of a Moorish galley, entertained on board his vessel, in the bay of Almeria, the fair

fair Zayde and her father. This lady, with whom he fell in love, favourably hearkened to, and promised to receive, his addresses, if he would leave the sea, and serve her at the Court of Granada; but her father, being of a different tribe, and enemy to the family of Zayde, as soon as he found it out, ordered and forced his daughter to break off all intercourse with him; which Zayd interpreting as a change in her affections, resolved to return to the sea, and, in the night before his departure, fung this sonnet under her window.



## SONETO.

## I.

Spanish Tran-  
slation of a  
Moorish Son-  
net

Lagrimas que no pudieron  
Tanta dureza ablandar,  
Yo las bolverè à la mar,  
Pues que de la mar salieron.

## II.

Hizieran en duras peñas  
Mis lagrimas sentimiento;  
Tanto que de su tormento  
Dieran unas y otras penas.

## III.

Y pues ellas no pudieron  
Tanta dureza ablandar  
Yo las bolverè à la mar  
Pues que de la mar salieron,

English Ver-  
sion of it.

## I.

Vain tears, which thy obdurate heart  
Never, alas! could move,  
I will return them to the sea,  
From which first sprung my love.

## II.

## II.

Book IV.

The adamantine rocks, more kind,  
 Took pity on my pain;  
 They listening counted all my sighs,  
 And echoed each again.

## III.

Therefore to them I haste away,  
 To tell my tale of grief,  
 And to the sea's less hostile shores,  
 Fly quickly for relief.

The *Albondiga*, or market-place of Malaga, has all the appearance of having had the same destination under the moors. It had then, over its entrance, an inscription respecting its use, though long since effaced.

The Albondiga, a Moorish Edifice :

Of the Moorish coin [*a*], very many are daily picked up in Spain. In my cabinet

[*a*] Large quantities of the Moorish money have been found in the holes of buildings, walls, and secret places, where they were hid by the Moors. In the year 1644, a soldier belonging

MALAGA.

cabinet I have a great variety in gold, silver, and brás; both of those struck in the east by the Arabian Caliphs, which have

to the castle of Monson in Aragón, on entering into a cave formed in the rock, on which the castle is built, saw a piece of gold fall from a hole above him; which, enlarging with his sword, he discovered above three hundred more, all with Moorish characters, and of pure gold, according to the testimony of Lastinosa, who bought several of them. As the Arabs were drove out of Arragon so early as the year 1110, this hoard must have remained undiscovered above 500 years. The mines out of which the Moors extracted their ore may be clearly known to the mineralogist by the form of their wells, which are cut square, different from the Romans, who worked their wells round, as less liable to fall in.

Since the two plates of coins were engraved, I have received from Spain above fifty varieties of brás Spanish Desconocida coins, and ten varieties in silver, which I may one day publish. On the reverse of the tenth of those engraved, the horseman bears a palm in his right hand, and behind him flows the rich white garment of the ancient Spaniards,



have heads and figures on them (borrowed from the Christian states they conquered) as of the kings of Granada, who never used any, but stamp  
on

Spaniards, mentioned book I. p. 89. Neither that nor the first have ever been published, except imperfectly by Lastinosa, whose book is very scarce and in very few libraries. I have a good copy of it, as well as of Velasquez; these two are the only Spanish authors who have attempted to write on these coins: it is impossible to ascertain where many of them were struck; yet there are others, on which, although for some time after they were reduced under the power of the Romans, they continued their ancient types and characters, on the side of the head of the coin they frequently added the name of their town in Latin letters, and thereby we know to which place they belong; this was practiced at Obulco, Celsa, Oficerda, Saguntum, Cadix, Amba, and Afido.

The types on the three last coins have induced the Spanish antiquaries to fix them at San Lucar de Barrameda, anciently called Luciferi Fanum.

MALAGA.

on their money the date of the Hegera, name of their prince, or a sentence from the Alcoran; therefore, as they afford little variety, I have only engraved

Fanum. The heads are of Vulcan. One of the reverses shows the radiated head of Venus, which, according to Cicero, is the same with the goddess of the Sidonians, called in the Scriptures Astarte; over the hair hangs a string of pearls. The second bears the morning-star, within a wreath of myrtle, a tree sacred to Venus; and on the third is the same star on the frontispiece of the temple of that goddess, from whence the city took its name. This last, father Flores has published as exceeding rare; my coin is infinitely better preserved, and, I believe, no cabinet in England possesses another. At the noble museum of Dr. Hunter, now become the richest and most numerous in England, are a suite of above forty Spanish Disconocida coins, I had there lately an opportunity to compare and correct my drawing of the coin number XXI. of Carteia, and at the same time of confirming my opinion given

engraved a small silver-piece in my Book IV.  
possession, and found in Malaga. The  
workmanship of it is neatly executed,  
though the characters are so very mi-  
nute,

given of it in the first volume of this work,  
with the corroborating circumstance that the  
head originally was most certainly turreted,  
the outline of the highest and one side of  
the second turret being still to be traced  
on the coin, and secured by a green, clear  
patina. I am sorry in this point to dissent from  
those for whose judgement in the numismatic  
science I have the greatest opinion and deference,  
being willing to allow with them, that the profile  
of the face (although little or nothing differing  
from the other coins of Carteia, nor in the length  
of the neck on which so great a stress is laid),  
has something of the air of the heads of Julius  
Cæsar, in whose days the coin might very likely  
be struck; but if this before us was intended by  
the mint-master to represent that emperor, all  
those of Carteia, with the turreted head, must  
equally belong to him, which will hardly be  
pretended or insisted on by any antiquary; for  
whose



MALAGA.

Aljamia, Provincial Dialect  
of the Moors.

nute, that they can hardly be decyphered. The inscription may possibly be written in the dialect of the Spanish Moors, which differed essentially from the pure Arabic of the Alcoran taught in our Universities. The Moors had a third dialect, called Aljamia, which was a confused mixture of the Provincial

whose further satisfaction I have engraved, under the coin of Mr. Duane, another of the same type, much better preserved and more perfect, from my own collection, and that likewise came out of the same cabinet; the head of which is so very like to the coin of Mr. Duane, that it is astonishing to me, the sight of it should not have immediately convinced Haym, that they were both the common heads of Carteia. The person who purchased the whole of lord Winchelsea's cabinet after his decease, and of whom I bought it, tripled his demands for it on this very account, insisting that it was the head of Julius Cæsar.

and

and Spanish languages, used by them Book IV.  
in their traffic with the Spaniards,  
and which those, who had any deal-  
ings with the Moors, endeavoured to  
learn. This language, which was  
spoken by both nations long after the  
conquest, was at length prohibited  
by an edict of Philip II. in 1567.

Having now taken a view of the  
Moorish antiquities of Malaga, we  
shall proceed to the modern buildings  
of the Spanish nation, erected since  
the conquest; the principal of which  
are the mole and cathedral church.

Near the Puerta Esparterria, from  
the angle of the Puerta de Siete Arcos,  
runs out, into the sea, a pier about 100  
paces, on which are landed and shipped  
off goods, and which serves to cover  
the

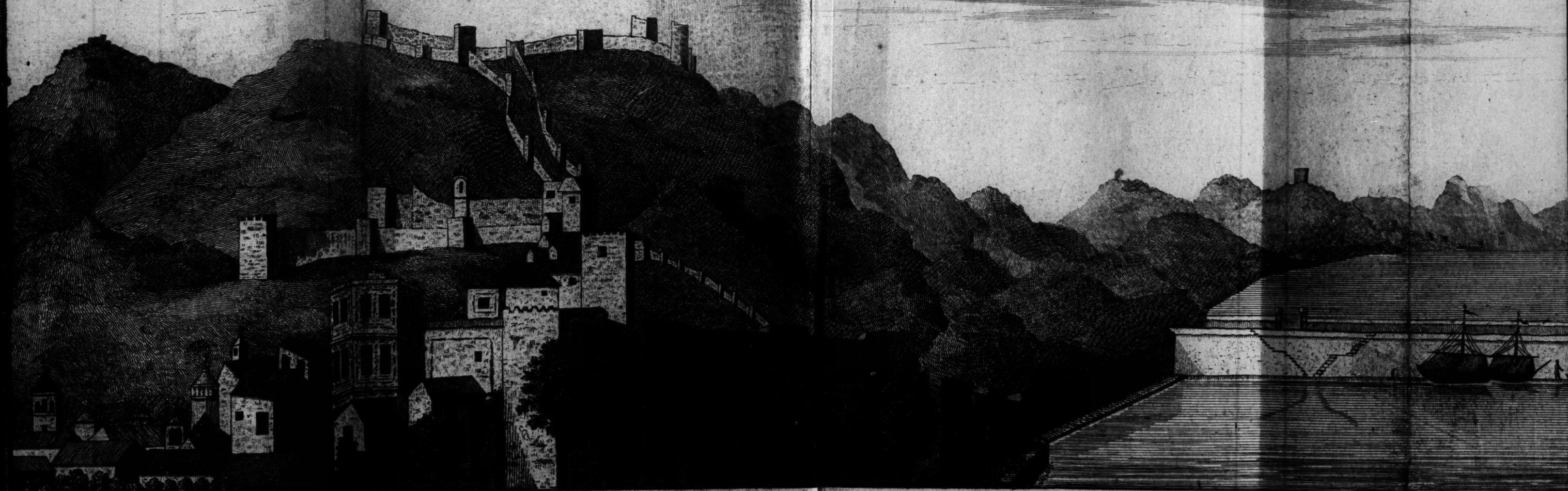
Description of  
the Mole at  
Malaga.

MALAGA.

the mole from the Western winds; thence, under the town walls, is a stately quay, built of free stone, twelve feet high, with a parapet, and adorned with trees. This work reaches Eastward 3000 feet, to beneath the hill of Gibralfaro, where the mole advances in the sea due South 3200, with a platform underneath 20 feet broad, descending by steps into the water. In the middle of it is a very handsome chapel, adorned with a marble portal, where service is performed at the expence of the king, for the conveniency of the Roman Catholic mariners. The whole has a communication with the mole above by several flights of steps.

This upper cause-way is 60 feet broad; on it three coaches may drive  
7 abreast;



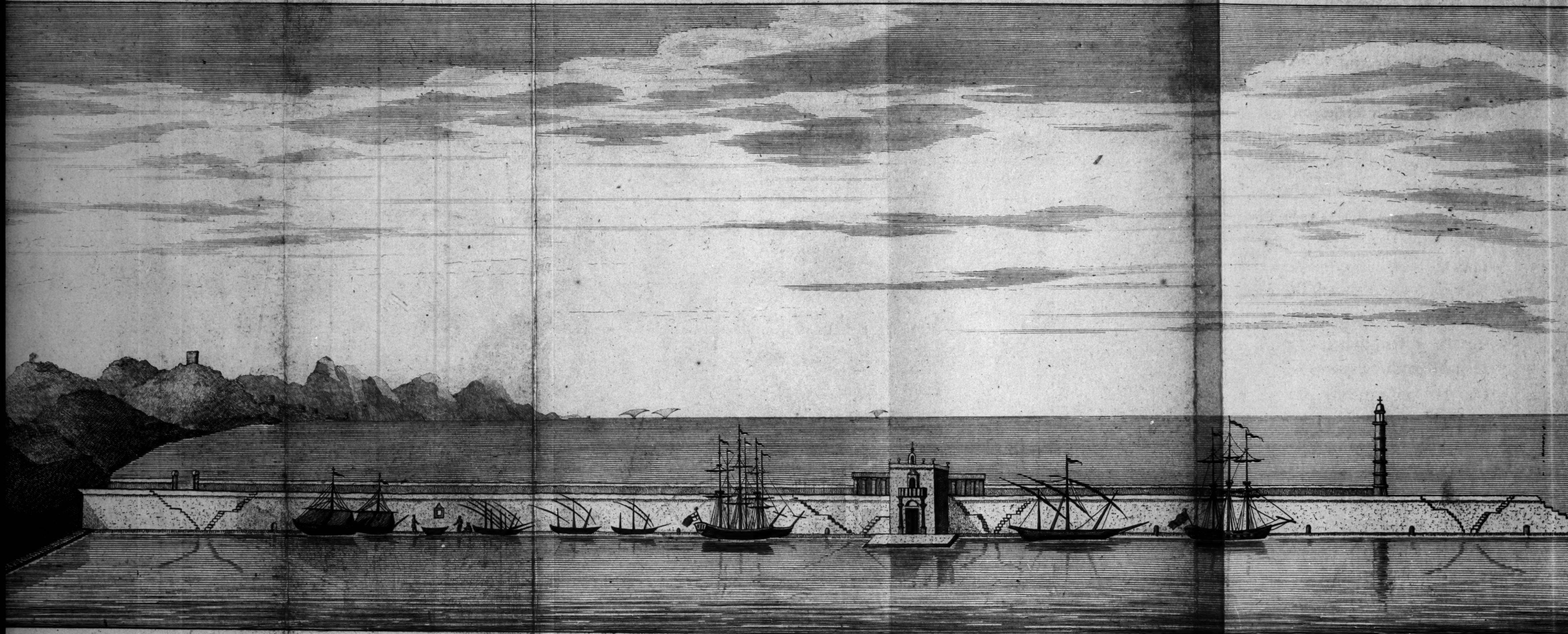


<sup>1</sup> La Puerta de la Caba <sup>2</sup> Gate the Arsenal described by me <sup>3</sup> The Road to the City of Vélez.

West View of the MOLE of MALAGA seen from one of the Towers of

Published according to Act of Parliament Jan<sup>y</sup> 21. 1777.





to the City of Valparaiso.

VALPARAISO seen from one of the Towers of the CATHEDRAL and Drawn by Francis Carter 1772.

Published according to Act of Parliament Jan. 21. 1777.

Baillie sc.



abreast. Behind the chapel is a guard-house for a company of soldiers; and, further on, a Pharos, intended to be removed to the point of the mole, which, when finished, will be fortified by a battery to command the entrance.

This mole affords a grand and pleasant walk for the inhabitants of the town, who here enjoy the coolness of the sea-breeze, the pleasure of angling, and the view of every ship in the harbour. It was begun in 1588, under the direction of Fabius Bursotus; the other pier was built in 1719, by order of Philip V. under the direction of Monsieur Turri, a French engineer. It was intended to advance as far into the sea as the opposite one; but Monsieur Turri



MALAGA

dying, his successor did not think fit to continue it.

Here fleets of ships, even those of war of the first rate, may safely ride in all weathers: the easterly winds receiving by it a check, have thrown up, by degrees, such a quantity of sand at the back of the mole, as to cause a strand, which in time will advance to its point; but the most dangerous enemy of this harbour, and which in time will certainly ruin

Agua Medina.

it, are the flushes of the Agua Medina; this arroyo, though it is dry three parts of the year, after heavy rains brings down deluges of water, and with an impetuosity that sweeps away with it prodigious quantities of earth, which it hurries into the sea, and by

the

the help of the tide depofes on the Eastern ſhore; this, I apprehend, is owing to the late cultivation with vines of vaſt tracts of the mountains, whence the rains deſcend; whereas yearly the earth is freſh moved, ſo every ſluſh hurries it yearly into the ſtream.

Theſe laſt ten years it has formed a beach of 100 yards deep, even to the head of the little mole, and of courſe; in ſubſequent floods, the depoſit will be carried directly into the harbour, and ſoon choak it up. An engineer, ſent from Madrid to examine into and remedy this miſchief, gave it as his opinion, that it might be effected two ways; either by running out the little mole with all precipitation, according to the plan of Monſ. Turri, or

MALAGA.

else by turning the current of the Agua Medina, by means of dykes, from the back of the Trinity up to the river.

In the time of the Moors, the sea washed the foot of the Gibralfaro, and bathing the walls of the town, surrounded the espollon, or round tower, which projects from the Attarazanas, and much the same did it continue till since I knew Malaga.

Cathedral  
Church of  
Malaga;

The chief ornament, pride, and glory, of the city of Malaga, is its magnificent cathedral, which claims a rank among the most superb temples of Europe, for the boldness and height of its fabric, the richness of its materials, and the immense sums that have been spent in its construction; though it must be allowed to be inferior



ferior to many, infinitely less costly, Book IV.  
for its want of symmetry and frequent deviation from the rules of architecture, wherein the intelligent eye beholds, with pain, a mixture of the [b] Gothic and Roman stile.

It is built of a fine free-stone, of a light yellowish cast, which having been 250 years in raising, and the stones not all taken out of one quarry, or of the same cast, the Spaniards, to restore the uniformity of the colour, have plastered the whole shell with mortar mixed with the dust of the stones; a manoeuvre which, in length of time, as it peels off, will have a very ill effect.

[b] I mean, as to the outside of the fabric, for within it is perfectly regular.

MALAGA.

First Stone  
laid in 1528;

The first stone of this church was laid by the Cardinal Cæsar Riario, commonly stiled El Cardinal de la Roffa, bishop of Malaga, in the year 1528. Its primitive architect, and who gave the plan of the building, was the celebrated Juan Baptista Toledo, that built the royal monastery of the Escorial, by order of Philip II.

Its Front;

The front of this church extends 163 feet, without reckoning the towers. It consists of a double row of pillars of the Corinthian and Composite order; the former has eight columns of the height of twelve yards and a half, and with the pedestals and entablatures rises sixty-two feet.

The

The second order (whose cornice Book IV.  
and architrave goes round the body  
of the church) is twenty yards high;  
the whole being crowned with a front-  
ispiece of forty-five feet, on which is  
placed an image of our blessed Saviour.  
Eight other statues are designed to  
accompany it over the pedestals of the  
railing on the roof.

This front is entirely cased with  
white marble, and adorned with three  
stately portals, ornamented with pil-  
lars of a very rich red jasper. Over  
the grand door is carved, in a medal- Front Doors;  
lion, the Annunciation of our Lady;  
and above, the collateral ones, St.  
Cyriaco and St. Paula, patrons of Ma-  
laga, who suffered martyrdom under  
Dioclesian and Maximinian, in the  
fourth century.



MALAGA.The Towers;

The two towers that flank the front of the church are fifty feet square, and project from the main building ten yards and an half; their height, when finished, will be nearly three hundred feet,

From their angles advances a handsome marble ballustrade, which accompanies a flight of eighteen steps of white marble.

North and  
South Doors;

The North and South gates are Gothic, immensely heavy, ill-shaped, and void of beauty. On each side of them are two round towers, one of which I have introduced in my third View of Malaga; they rise above the portal thirty feet, and their diameter is twenty-two,

When

When you enter the front doors <sup>Book IV,</sup>  
of this temple, you are struck with <sup>Inside of the</sup>  
the loftiness of the roof, which <sup>Church;</sup>  
is 125 feet high, and, between the  
two rows of pillars that support it,  
forms so many little domes, finely  
sculptured and fretted. Those in the  
center isle are richly gilt, as well as  
the columns round the great altar,  
from top to bottom,

At the same time you are disgusted <sup>The Choir;</sup>  
with having the perspective of  
both obstructed by a heavy, massy  
stone choir, built after the fashion of  
Spain, quite shut up and separated  
from the [c] altar in the body of the  
church. This choir within is most

[c] The cathedrals of Spain differ from  
those in France and England, where the choir  
accompanies the high altar: here it is separated.

highly

MARAGE highly finished, the stalls, tribunals, and bishop's throne, being of mahogany, cedar, and ebony, carved and figured.

The High  
Altar;

The fabrick to the East terminates in an octagon, accompanied with eight of the columns of the middle aisle. Between the arch of those in the center is placed the tabernacle, to which you ascend by seven steps. A gilt railing between each pillar separates the high altar from the collateral aisles, behind which, round the church, are fifteen chapels: seven of them add life and majesty to the tabernacle which they surround, each fronting one of the arches of the circular columns.

The Chapels;

These



These chapels are forty-eight feet <sup>Book IV.</sup>  
 high, thirty broad, and eighteen deep. <sup>Their Paint-</sup>  
 In one of them is the celebrated picture <sup>ings;</sup>  
 of San Juan de Dios, by Juan Niño, an <sup>Works of</sup>  
 illustrious inhabitant of Malaga. <sup>Juan Niño,</sup> He <sup>Son of Malaga;</sup>  
 was a scholar of Manrique, disciple of  
 Rubens. In his genius he equalled,  
 and many times surpassed, Morillo, the  
 prince of Spanish painters. He died  
 in this town, aged 67, in the year  
 1698. Besides this most excel-  
 lent piece, he has ornamented this  
 church with several others. In the  
 chapel of the Incarnation is a bold  
 figure of St. Michael; and in that of  
 Santo Christo, a portrait of St. Francis  
 Xavier. In another chapel are two  
 excellent pictures of the Ascension of  
 our Lord, and the Assumption of the  
 Blessed Virgin.

Niño

MADAG.

Niño has left monuments of his art in the convent of the Victoria, and in that of St. Francis; and the high altar of the church of St. Pedro Alcantara is by his hand.

Its Windows;

Another excellency of this church is the perfect and equal light it enjoys, being illuminated by 159 windows; the pavement is of very fine red and white squares of marble, highly polished.

Its Depth 400 Feet.

The depth of the building within, from the front door to the wall of the center chapel, is 340 feet; without, including the thickness of the walls and the advance of the towers, it measures 400.

The





*View of the Cathedral and Episcopal Palace of Malaga. Drawn by Francis Carter 1773.*

*Published according to Act of Parliament Aug 15 1776*



G

TH

build

façad

squar

midd

marb

red a

perce

TH

sifts o

of fr

leges

street

suited

keep

the o

const

and f

one o

the f

[c]

quoted

opinion

that th

the Al

describ

Vo

The bishop's palace is a handsome Book IV.  
 building just finished : the principal Bishop's Pa-  
 façade forms one part of the cathedral lace ;  
 square : a fountain is erected in the Fountain.  
 middle : the portal of the palace is  
 marble, and adorned with pillars of  
 red and white jasper, which may be  
 perceived in my View of the cathedral.

The city of Malaga at present con- Modern Ma-  
 sists of four parishes, thirteen convents laga.  
 of friars, eleven nunneries, two col-  
 leges [c], and five hospitals. The  
 streets are narrow and crooked, as best  
 suited in this very hot climate, to  
 keep out the sun and draw the air ;  
 the convenience and necessity of their  
 construction, has been ill understood,  
 and foolishly censured by more than  
 one of our English writers of travels ;  
 the streets of Malaga are kept very

[c] Notwithstanding the testimony of Pulgar,  
 quoted paged 327, I am inclined to follow the  
 opinion of Martin de Roa, who says expressly,  
 that the *Castillo de los Genoeses* was built under  
 the Alcazaba on the beach of the sea, the same  
 described by me page 294, line 16.

MALAGA.

clean, and I never knew those of Seville otherwise.

Spanish Houses  
described.

The Spaniards continue to build their houses in the Arabic stile; those of the gentry, especially at Seville [*d*], Valentia, and Barcelona, the three best built cities are Spain, are always quadrangular, forming a square court, which a marble fountain, in its center, renders cool, the rays of the sun being excluded by a covering of sail-cloth, that is drawn back to one side of the roof with pullies every evening.

[*d*] I resided most part of the years 1762, 63, and 64, in that great and most ancient city, the *Colonia Romula* of the Romans (with which name I have coins struck by them), the capital of Andalusia, and some time the court of the kings of Spain.

Sevilla la noble!  
Y qué de cosas,  
Dulce à la memoria,  
Mi traes amorosas?  
Rosa sin espina,  
De Sevilla gala!  
Reyna de las flores,  
Y de las almas reyna,  
Bizarra, hermosa,  
En todo lucida;  
Quanto tu mi querías,  
Y estabas de mi querida!

In



In Seville, the hottest town of the kingdom, they inhabit the ground-floor during the summer, and have their best apartments open to a garden, chiefly planted with oranges and myrtles. At Barcelona, which enjoys a more moderate climate, the rooms below are converted into warehouses, and their gardens raised to the first story; in them I have seen trees of the largest magnitude. As the town lies on a perfect flat, and the platform of the first story is very lofty, for the freer enjoyment of the air, the construction of these gardens must be very expensive. They have likewise retained from the Moors their passion for fountains; hardly a house of any note in Andalusia is without them.

Book IV.

Hanging Gardens at Barcelona.

While

MALAGA.

Description of  
a Moorish  
House near  
Granada.

While I was at Granada, I spent a most agreeable day at the seat of a nobleman, about a mile from the city, built on the declivity of a hill that descended to the river Darro. The house and gardens were just as they were left by the Moors. The whole front of the edifice was entirely open, and formed a noble saloon, the roof of which was supported by pillars of jasper, resting on marble seats; it was kept perpetually cool by two fountains that rose higher than the cieling, being received above it into as many little domes. At the entrance of this charming room, you had an opposite view of a very long walk, shaded by high arches of vines; a row of fountains, fifty in number, were placed the whole length of the alley, and the prospect bounded by a

grotto,

gro-  
casc-  
by f-  
with-  
on t-  
wood-  
ancie-  
agree-  
disting-  
the a-  
Benea-  
apart-  
furrou-  
and al-  
The  
up a gr-  
[e]  
is the ba-  
been des-  
approach-  
manner o-

VOL

grotto, from the top of which fell a cascade[e]: the hill above was shaded by fruit trees, and the ground planted with strawberries. To the right, on the opposite side of the river, rose a woody mountain, crowned with the ancient palace of Generalife; the agreeable distance enabled you to distinguish groups of Spaniards taking the air and walking among the trees. Beneath the windows of the other apartments were parterres of flowers, furrounded with hedges of myrtle, and all watered by separate fountains.

The city and suburbs of Malaga take up a great extent of ground. The num-

Number of the  
Inhabitants of  
Malaga.

[e] The reader will please to observe, that it is the back or garden-front of the house I have been describing; towards the road by which you approach it, the premises are, according to the manner of the Moors, shut in by very high walls.



MALAGA.

ber of houses exceeds 5000, wherein, according to Don Francisco Barban, live 41,600 souls; another ingenious gentleman favoured me with a calculation, which increases the inhabitants to 75,000. Malaga is known to consume daily 1000 fanegas of wheat, which produce 25,000 pounds of bread; but from this computation must be deducted a considerable quantity carried on board the ships in the bay and mole.

The Exchange.

On the beach formed by the flushes of the Agua Medina, opposite the Puerta Esparteria, the merchants have built an Exchange, and planted white alamos [f] round it, which thrive prodigiously, their roots finding fresh-water at a very little depth.

[f] The poplar-tree,

The

The environs of Malaga to the <sup>Book IV.</sup>  
 Westward are very fertile and pleasant, <sup>Environs of</sup>  
 Malaga.

as may be conceived by the ample description I have given of the Hoya; from the North and Eastward the approach to the town is both rough and steep, being hemmed-in by the mountains: the jurisdiction of the city extends over them twelve leagues.

These hills, under different names, <sup>Description of</sup>  
 bound the whole sea-coast of the <sup>the Mountains</sup>  
 kingdom of Granada, and form a stupendous barrier raised by the hand of Nature as a sure defence against the encroachments of the sea. They present, from the town, a most barren and unpromising prospect; their tops are immensely high, the vallies very shallow and deep, and both one and the other generally en-

MALAGA.

cumbered with huge masses of live stone and rugged rocks, which render the roads through them not only very fatiguing, but in many parts exceedingly dangerous, they consisting of nothing more than a foot-path formed by the borricos, or asses, often not twelve inches wide, and an horrid precipice almost perpendicular beneath. A worthy gentleman of this commerce perished together with his horse, in going to his vineyard two years ago; and accidents of the kind are frequent. A clergyman, returning from a chapel, was benighted the winter before, and fell with his mule into a hollow, where he was found some days after half eaten up by wolves; one slip of the foot, or the loosing of a stone, precipitating the unfortunate traveller into certain destruction.



It is in these iron-looking moun- BOOK IV.  
 tains, and among these *peeled* Their Fertility.

[g] rocks, where there is no appearance of soil or earth, that grow annually so many thousand tun of exquisite wine, and astonishing quantities of Moscatel raisins, Jordan almonds, and excellent figs, equalled by none produced in any part of Europe; an inexhaustible fund of riches to above an hundred thousand souls, and of a most lucrative trade that extends over the whole face of the globe, to [b] all parts of the

[g] The Spaniards call such rocks as are not covered with any soil, *Pelado*, *peeled*, as I believe I have already mentioned.

[b] The North American ships have lately found their way to Malaga; fourteen or sixteen of them, for several years past, annually have loaded wines and fruits here at the Vintage. From Cadiz, these articles are exported for every part of New Spain, and even to the Philippines.

MALAGA.North, to America, the West Indies,  
and the East,Moscatel Rai-  
fins.

The moscatel raisin of Malaga is a most delicious fruit: from the ancient manner of preserving these raisins in earthen jars, Statius calls them *Uvæ Ollares*.

*Ollares, rogo, non licebat uvas, &c.*

Statius Silv. lib. iv.

Among the ruins of Herculaneum was dug up a picture, wherein were represented two jars of raisins; one open, and full of fruit; the other closed, and the cover tied on with a ribband passing through three little handles near the mouth of the jar. The open jar is exactly of the shape and make of those now in use at Malaga

laga without handles; therefore the lid that lies by it must have been fixed on, according to the manner of the Spaniards at this day, with a mortar of Yeso: probably these two jars were of different countries, and this latter only from the coast of Spain. That the ancients thus cemented the lids of their wine and fruit-pots we learn Columella Gaditanus.

*Confestim opercula gypsare et pellicare.*

*Lib. XII. cap. xliii.*

The method of putting a skin under the cover has been long since left off, probably as useless, the Malagueneans having added that of inclosing the jar with a case of sparto, thereby effectually securing their brittle texture from blows.



## MALAGA.

Use and Doc-  
ility of the  
Borricos.

All this prodigious quantity of wine and fruit is brought from the mountains on the backs of the borricos. It has often amazed me to observe the docility and instinct of these useful animals, of whom the French naturalist has not pronounced an unmerited panegyric [i].

Slow in their pace, sure of their footing, they march in troops, called by the Spaniards Requas, of fifty, an hundred, or two hundred beasts, all conducted by one driver, who is ever the last of the company: as they go one after another in the same path, which they never quit, and often lagging behind, a Requa frequently reaches near a mile. The foremost ass, stiled El Liviano, is a very valua-

[i] Spectacle de la Nature, Ent. 12.

ble creature; he is taught never to let Book IV.  
any of the troop go before him. On  
arriving at two or three paths, striking  
different ways, the Liviano stops short,  
and with him all the rest. The master,  
judging the reason, ascends some emi-  
nence whence he can see the leader,  
and with a halloo orders him to pro-  
ceed; the beast takes one road slowly;  
if not the right, another halloo in-  
forms him of his mistake; he tries a  
second, and so on till the driver lets  
him quietly proceed. Arrived in Ma-  
laga, the Liviano stops in the very first  
street, and waits for his master, who  
takes the bell round his neck, and  
therewith calls together all the troop,  
which he then conducts himself to  
the house of its destination.

The

MALAGA.Vines.

The Hoya of Malaga very frequently suffers for want of rain, the mountains of the Sierra de Ronda keeping the South-west clouds from passing; and this winter, 1772, though all the inland parts of Andalusia have been drenched with water, at Malaga and in the Vale they had scarce a drop. This drought, which often endangers the crops of corn, contributes principally to the sweetness, flavour, and soundness of body of the Malaga wine, the mountains being sufficiently refreshed by the damps and mists with which they are frequently covered, that benefit the vines infinitely more than heavy rains, which, on the contrary, injure their roots, by washing away the soil, in some places not six inches deep. It is wonderful to see how they delight  
and



and flourish in the most rocky situations. Book IV.

The cultivation of vines is almost as old as the world itself. A memorable proof we have in the history of Lot and his two daughters. During the reign of Domitian, on a general scarcity of corn all over the Roman empire, that prince published an edict, to order half of the vines all over the provinces to be torn up, and wheat sown in their room.

Antiquity of  
their Cultiva-  
tion.

Edict of Do-  
mitian.

“ Ad summam quondam ubertatem  
“ vini, frumenti verò inopiam, existi-  
“ mans, nimio vinearum studio negligi-  
“ arva, edixit nè quis in Italia novel-  
“ laret: utque in provinciis vineta  
“ succiderentur, relictâ, ubi plurimum,  
“ dimidiâ parte.” Suet. in Vit. Dom.

It

It was on the occasion of this universal destruction of the vineyards, that the following elegant and menacing distich was handed about at Rome.

Κἄν με φάγῃς ἐπὶ ρίζαν, ὅμως ἔτι καρποφορήσω,  
 Ὅσον ἐπισπεῖσαι Καίσαρι θυομένῳ.

Tear up my very roots, your care is vain,  
 Wine to produce, enough will yet remain,  
 To pour oblations on the tyrant slain. }

Vopiscus informs us, that the emperor Probus, about 170 years after, permitted and encouraged the replanting of the vines in Spain, Gaul, and Britain.

“Gallis omnibus, et Hispanis, ac  
 “Britannis permisit, ut vites haberent,  
 “vinumque conficerent.” Flavius  
 Vopiscus, in Vita Probi.

The

The freshness of the climate, romantic situations, and beauty of their prospects, invite the gentlemen of the commerce, notwithstanding the difficulty of their access, to spend great part of the summer in these mountains, where they have all vineyards and houses, some of them most magnificent, adorned with gardens, statues, and fountains, and every embellishment of art.

Book IV.

Houses of the  
Commerce in  
the Mountains.

In Spain the season of making wine is looked upon as a time of great festivity, and celebrated with rejoicings that border on licentiousness. While the vintage continues, all distinction and respect is forgot; the owner of the vineyard puts aside his austerity with his cloak, and cries out to his servants, "Ea! hermanos el juicio  
" ya

Of the Vin-  
tage.



MALAGA.

“ya se fue.” “Let us be merry,  
“my companions, wisdom is fled out  
“of the window.” The lord thence-  
forward eats at the same board with  
his family; and at the hour of dinner  
you may see his lady scrambling with  
the rustics to get the best place, and  
stick first her wooden spoon in the  
bowl of soup. After dinner, as the  
cheerful goblet goes round, you will  
hear many bitter strokes of satire  
from the clowns, not only on the  
natural or imaginary defects of one  
another, but with equal liberty at  
those of their lord and lady, who, far  
from being offended, encourage their  
freedom, by retorting their jokes; a  
custom that has been preserved in this  
country ever since the Romans set  
footing in it, as well as that of abusing,  
in

in the loudest and foulest manner, Book IV.  
 those who pass by the vineyards all  
 the time they are gathering the  
 grapes; and, what is more remarkable,  
 they now make use of the very same  
 epithets [*k*] as the rude vintager did  
 in the days of Horace.

——— Durus

Vindimiator, et invictus, cui sæpe viator  
 Cessisset, magnâ compellans voce cuculum.

Hor. Sat. I. vii. 31.

Their favourite liquor at the vin-  
 tage is the Agua-pie, or second pres- The Agua-pie.  
 sing of the grapes after water has  
 been poured over them; it is pleasant  
 and wholesome. The name alludes  
 to the manner in Spain of treading

[*k*] Hijo de la grandissima Puta, Cabron,  
 putissima, &c.

out

MALAGA.

out the fruit bare-footed. The Spaniards borrowed the method of making the Agua-pie from the Romans, who stiled it Lora, and used to give it for drink to their slaves.

At this time they catch, in great plenty, on the mountains of Malaga, The Pica-figo. the delicious Picafigo. This little bird was anciently called Ficedula, and ranked by the Romans among their choicest dainties. The emperor Tiberius rewarded Afellius Sabinus [1] with 200,000 sesterces, for having composed a dialogue, wherein the Picafigo, the Oyfter, the Thrush, and the Mushroom, dispute the precedence at the table of the epicure.

[1] Suetonius, Vit. Tib.

Martial,



Martial, with great humour, has Book IV.  
made the *Ficedula* complain, for not  
having been rather named from the  
grape than the fig, since he equally  
fed and fattened on both.

*Cum me ficus alat, cum pascor dulcibus uvis,*

*Cur potius nomen non dedit uva mihi?*

Lib. xiii. Epigr. 49.

In no part of Spain the olive thrives Olive tree.  
better than in the environs of Malaga.  
The wood of this most useful tree  
makes excellent fuel; it yields but a  
scanty shade, and the dingy colour  
of its leaf has a melancholy aspect;  
but its want of beauty is made up to  
its owner by the richness and value  
of its produce[n].

All

[n] The fruit here is of the full size of a da-  
mascene plumb, and very fleshy; the oil it  
yields

**MALAGA.**  
Silver mine in  
Gibralfaro.

All the Sierra of Malaga is impregnated with silver mines. In 1666, two citizens opened one in Gibralfaro Hill, and extracted a great many grains of silver; but the extreme hardness of the stone, and the dearness of manual labour soon obliged them to desist; for the same reason lay neglected the many rich mines for which Andalusia has been so celebrated by the ancients.

yields is not esteemed so delicate as that produced by the olives on the coast of Valencia, which are in general smaller: the difference in the quality doubtless arises from a more happy method of making the oil; in Andalusia the olive as soon as it is thoroughly ripe and turned black, is gathered and thrown on heaps, where they remain till they are rotten before they are carried to the mill; the Spaniards esteeming that they thereby encrease the quantity of oil, they press them together with the stones.

The

The fathers Mohedano [n] have Book IV.  
 committed an error in affirming, that  
 the Spanish mines were never culti-  
 vated by the Moors or Goths: the  
 contrary we learn from the chronicles  
 of the former; and if the Goths had not  
 known their value, they would never  
 have taken such pains to block up and  
 disguise the entrances of the mines at  
 the irruption of the Moors.

During the reign of Charles V, the  
 knowledge of this subterraneous  
 wealth reviving with that of the  
 learned languages, and a taste for the  
 study of antiquities, father Pineda  
 assures us, that in Andalucia alone,  
 above 500 gold and silver mines were  
 opened, some of them proving as  
 rich as the celebrated mountain of

Mines of this  
 Province  
 worked in the  
 Time of  
 Charles V.

[n] Historia Litteraria de España.



MALAGA.

Potosi. Not far from Seville was worked a mine in El Cerro de la Galera, near the Sierra de Guadacanal, from which, for every quintal or hundred weight of ore or earthy stone, they extracted 25 ounces of fine silver; and under the city itself, on digging the foundations of the college of San Hermenegildo near the river, was found a vein of gold, in a coarse dark bed of sand. The mine of Villa Guittierre near Almodover del Campo, likewise in the district of Seville, was at the same time worked by 300 miners, and yielded daily 1560 ounces of silver.

Reasons of  
their being  
abandoned.

The want of industry, according to father Pineda, was one grand reason for abandoning all these valuable discoveries. I believe we may add, the

the great expence of working them; Book IV.  
the flow of wealth through a more  
easy channel from the West Indies;  
the great detriment they would occa-  
sion, in a country but ill-populated,  
to agriculture and husbandry; and  
the prerogative of the king, who  
would after all run away with the  
clearest gain, claiming one-fifth as his  
due,

In the month of May 1637, <sup>Air of Ma-  
laga.</sup>  
20,000 of the inhabitants of this city  
died of the plague, which visited them  
again twelve years after, and carried  
away the greater part of the citizens.  
Notwithstanding this, the air of Malaga  
is very good, temperate, and wholesome,  
though it would be excessively hot but  
for the constant refreshing breezes  
from the sea during the summer:

D d 3

they

MALAGA.

they generally rise about ten or eleven, for which reason I observed the heat to be more insupportable at five or six in the morning than at noon-day. It is remarkable, that the Easterly winds, which blow with great violence at Gibraltar eight months in the year, here are seldom felt; and I have seen ships detained five months in the bay of Malaga, waiting to go to the Westward.

Terral Wind.

The wind which reigns here most constantly is the Terral, or North; a keen, drying wind at all times; in the winter excessively cold and sharp; but during the summer months so intolerably hot, that no human creature could endure it, were it to last long; the very air is on fire; the inhabitants are then obliged to keep their doors  
and



and windows close shut; they con- Book IV.  
tinually throw water on their floors,  
and seldom stir out till it changes,  
which it never fails to do in two or  
three days.

Of the fruits peculiar to this coun- The Higo-  
chumbo;  
try, the Higo-chumbo [o] draws the  
attention of every curious stranger.  
It is very plenty at Malaga, and in no  
part better flavoured; the common  
people eat this fruit all the season with  
great eagerness, and even after bath-  
ing, without any ill effect. The phy-  
sicians esteem it cooling and whole-  
some.

[o] In my View of the Orange Grove near  
Gibraltar, may be seen the Higo-chumbo, as  
well as the Spanish aloe, the best and most com-  
mon fence in this country.

MALAGA.

Is the Ficus  
Spinosa;

Manner of its  
Propagation.

This is the Ficus Spinosa of the botanists. To propagate it, they thrust a single leaf into the ground; the more barren, dry, and hard the soil, the better it thrives: the leaf taking root produces other leaves on its edges; and a succession following yearly, the lower ones turn brown, and acquire the consistence of a spongy wood. A more ill-shaped ugly plant grows not, and, I may add, not one more ill-natured, both its leaves and fruit being surrounded with sharp thorns, whence its Latin name is derived. On the crown of the Higo-chumbo grows a yellow flower, which, as it ripens, dies away, and then the fruit itself becomes of the same colour.

There is another species of this plant in the West Indies, quite different

different from ours. It is a low Book IV.  
shrub, the leaf considerably smaller  
as well as the fruit, which is more  
pulpous and juicy, and of a deep scar-  
let colour,

Were the Spaniards curious enough <sup>Bananas.</sup>  
to cultivate the Bananas, they would  
thrive well in Malaga. In the gar-  
den of the convent of Dominicans,  
and in the Alcafabá, are several plants.  
At the former were produced last sum-  
mer exceedingly fine heads of fruit,  
which were presented me by my an-  
cient friend the worthy Prior, Don  
Joseph Corral y Sotomayor; the hotter  
and dryer the summer, the better the  
fruit.

The banana grows on a stem  
twelve to twenty feet high, surrounded  
by



MALAGA.

by soft, green, silky leaves, almost as long. The fruit ripens in clusters; is wholesome, but too luscious for many palates.

Sweet Cane.

The sweet Cane is cultivated to advantage in this province. On the coast of Velez there are mills, stiled in Spanish *Ingenios*, which make very good sugar, although they do not take any pains to refine it: this sugar not only supplies the kingdom of Granada, but is transported to other parts of Spain.

Common Cane.

Numbers of the common Cane, which is still larger and stronger, are yearly shipped off, for the use of our manufactories in England: it not only keeps the fruit-trees and kitchen-roots warm and sheltered, but is a desirable plant in the garden, for the elegance of

of its shape, the refreshing verdure of Book IV.  
 its leaf, and the constant noise of its  
 waving head, similar to the fall of  
 waters. In many farms they have  
 groves of canes, called *Cañaverales*,  
 which, beside the profit of their an-  
 nual crops, harbour an infinity of  
 birds, especially *Zorzales* [*p*], which  
 they catch with nets, and sell in the  
 markets.

The gardens of the town are full Palm Trees,  
 of palm trees, which produce dates,  
 though seldom to perfection. Elche,  
 on the Coast of Valencia, is the only  
 town of Spain where they thrive.  
 They there grow in spacious groves; Thrive best on  
 the Coast of  
 Valencia.  
 and as they rise to an astonishing  
 height, form a most romantic view.  
 When I passed through that country,

[*p*] Thrushes or Field-fares.

I was

MALAGA.

I was agreeably surprized to find that we were in the midst of them; I imagined myself transported into Arabia [q].

It is generally asserted, that the Moors introduced palm trees into Spain; but in Pliny we read, that they grew in his days on all this coast, and that the dates were of no better quality or flavour than they are at present.

Cypress Trees;

The cypresses are noble and stately trees. They grow no where to higher perfection than in this kingdom. At the Capuchin convent there are some very fine ones. They

[q] Their beautiful appearance may be perceived in my View of Malaga from the land, as well as that of Marvella,



are flow growers, and attain to an Book IV.  
amazing age. In the garden of Their sur-  
prizing Age.  
the palace of Generalife at Granada,  
are several superb and lofty cypresses,  
which it is well known were large  
trees in the reign of Audeli, the last  
Moorish king, three hundred years  
ago; they were all standing in 1771,  
when I was at Granada; but one of  
them came down with its own weight  
the following winter, during a storm.  
These trees are to this day called *Los*  
*Cypreses de la Reyna Sultana*, from  
that princess having been falsely ac-  
cused of committing adultery under  
them with the Abencerrage, as we  
read in the *Guerras Civiles de Gra-*  
*nada*. A succession of the white roses  
there mentioned are still to be seen  
in this garden.

The

MALAGA.

Esparto, Description of it.

The Esparto likewise deserves our notice, being a shrub peculiar to this country, and famous in antiquity. It much resembles the rush in colour and shape, but is widely different from it in quality; the latter is hollow and brittle, and of no duration; on the contrary, the Esparto is firm and tough, and in a manner everlasting. It bears a flower like the rush, of a yellow colour. Pliny [r] observes, that the bees made use of Esparto in their hives; and that the honey received from it a taste and flavour easy to be distinguished.

He has celebrated the quality and use of the Esparto. In his days it served not only for cordage, baskets, firing, and torches, but for bedding,

[r] Lib. ii.

sandals,

sandals, and coats for the poor people:

at present the meanest Spaniard has his mattrafs; but luxury, which has deprived the Esparto of part of its use, has introduced another which occasions a vast consumption of it, the floors of every house in Spain being covered with Esparto matting; and for the same purpose great quantities are yearly shipped off to foreign parts; it makes excellent ropes for ships, which have the two useful properties of not sinking in the water, or cutting against the rocks, like the hempen cables. Since I left Malaga, I am informed of a manufactory of Esparto, the undertaker of which has invented a process of spinning and working it into cloth, how he succeeds time will show; I am apt to think from the above cited passage of Pliny, that the ancients knew how to manufacture and weave it, as a covering of Esparto, in its natural state,



MALAGA.

must have been very rough and uncomfortable.

Description of  
the Batata.

The Spanish Batata is a most excellent root, and peculiar to this province. The finest and largest grow in the fields round Velez[s]; in figure and colour they resemble our parsnips, though considerably larger; they are sweet and luscious to the taste, and may be eaten either boiled or roasted; the Spaniards conserve them in sugar various ways; it bears a flower of the species of the *Convolvulus*, bell-shaped, green without and white within, which produces feed: the leaves of the plant resemble those of spinach. Ray, in

[s] A city seven leagues to the East of Malaga, very near the sea-coast, whence great part of the green fruit shipped off at Malaga is brought. I resided some time at Velez in the year 1755. Of this city, which well deserves to be visited by the traveller, may be seen a small view in *Les Delices d'Espagne*, a book which our modern writers of Travels in Spain have unjustly despised. I ever found it a valuable companion, and the drawings accurate: they were all taken on the spots by an able draftsman.

his

his History of Plants, has asserted, that Book IV  
 batatas were first found in America,  
 and thence transplanted into Spain,  
 where they are called Batatas de Ma-  
 laga.

Malaga yields a clay, which is inimi-Clay Images  
 table for the composition of images,  
 as it not only receives and preserves  
 every impression, but maintains itself  
 without cracking in the oven, where  
 they obtain an hardness and solidity  
 equal to porcelain. The Spaniards  
 colour and varnish them very highly.  
 One of these image-makers is so in-  
 genious, that he will take off the  
 likeness of any person with great  
 truth.

The people of Malaga, a trading Brief Charac-  
 ter of the Spa-  
 niards.  
 sea-port town, that has a constant

MELAGA.

intercourse with foreigners from all parts, differ widely and are greatly degenerated from the ancient virtue and simplicity of their forefathers. A love of dissipation, and public amusements, universally reigns among them; and, as their traffic is lucrative and their property extensive, each seems to vie with his neighbour in show and expence, and every one endeavours to move and maintain himself in a sphere above him; the mechanic appears a tradesman; the shop-keeper, a merchant; and the merchants, nobles. The ancient Spanish black dress is exchanged for the tawdry laces of France, whose masquerades they awkwardly imitate during the carnival; and the Seguidillas and Fandangos have made way for the country dances of England; but in the inland towns and villages we still behold



behold the Spaniards pretty nearly in Book IV.  
the state the Romans left them.

A Spanish shepherd is a most respectable figure: in the hottest as well as in the coldest seasons his dress is the same: a leather-waistcoat, short and laced before, upon which he wears a sheep's-skin with its fleece, whose thickness equally preserves his back from the cold in winter, and from the piercing rays of the summer's sun. Over his knees hangs a slip of leather, to defend them from the briars; his feet are always bare, and shod with hempen sandals: the Montero, or Spanish cap, is both warm and convenient.

Dress of the  
Spanish Shep-  
herds.

Temperate in their diet, abstemious, sober above all nations, fond

Character of  
the Spanish  
Peasants.

MALAGA.

of their country, obedient and faithful to their king, these peasants make most excellent soldiers; and, as the levies in Spain are for three or five years only, each district assembles annually and chuses out, among its young men, those who are unmarried, and can best be spared: by this wise method, their troops are armies of volunteers, and the whole country a militia that have all seen regular service. The Spanish husbandmen still preserve the custom of their forefathers, by travelling on foot, not only from village to village, but over the whole peninsula of Spain. A piece of bread in one of their pockets, and a horn-cup in the other, is their only provision; they carry their cloaks, doubled longways, over their left shoulder; and in their right-hand

hand bear a Porra, or strong staff, with the assistance of which they leap over the rivulets they meet with in their journey. As they go through the towns, they recruit their stock of bread; they seldom chuse to lie in them, to avoid the expence of an inn; but when night overtakes them, they sleep beneath a shady tree, or the shelving of a rock, covered with their cloaks. In the year 1760, one of my servants at Seville, after having escaped from a long and dangerous illness, asked my leave to perform a vow he had made to visit the shrine of St Jago, in Gallicia, promising to return in five weeks, which, to my astonishment, he fulfilled, although that town is 170 leagues distant from Seville. What services may not be expected from troops thus



MALAGA.

enured to temperance and fatigue! The Spaniard, if on foot, always travels as the crow flies, which the openness and dryness of the country permits; neither rivers nor the steepest mountains stop his course, he swims over the one, and scales the other, and by this means shortens his journey so considerably, that he can carry an express with greater expedition than any horseman [t]. The large sums of money

[t] When I visited the court of Madrid in 1758, my servant not only kept pace with the chaise, but supplied us, during the whole journey, with game. In 1764, another young man, with a fidelity and affection which characterizes the Spanish nation, followed my horse from Seville to Lisbon, notwithstanding my intreaties, and foretelling him the ill usage he afterwards met with from the antipathy of the Portuguese to the Spaniards, on his return, when I should not be with him to protect him. And on my embarking from this present journey, all

Malaga

transmitted continually to Velez from Book IV.  
 the factory of Malaga, for the payment of the fruit bought up there, are always sent by the common carriers or these footmen, stiled Propios, unguarded and alone, without affording an instance of their ever having abused the confidence reposed in them. I, who have known the country so many years, owe it this testimony of their integrity.

Spanish Propios, their Integrity.

The women in the country vil-  
 lages and farms wear their garments long and modest; their waists short, like the ladies of ancient Rome, and without the unnatural support

Description of the Dress of the Spanish Women.

Malaga was witness to the distress of my servant, who shed tears, and earnestly intreated to be permitted to attend me to England.

E e 4

of

MALAGA.

of whalebone. Their long flowing hair is plaited and confined behind by a golden bodkin in the fashion of the times of the empress Faustina, as may be seen on her coins. Publicly, and in the churches, their heads are ever covered with the veil: this distinguished part of their dress, which they borrowed from the Moors, was, as I have already observed, worn by them of wrought silk; but the Spanish dames, less rich, for above a century were contented with veils of woollen; by degrees they were fabricated of black taffaty, and lately have been improved into the finest cambric and transparent muslin. It is in this veil that are centered all the magic and attractions of the Spanish beauties; at the same time



time that it adds an inconceivable Book IV.  
lustre to their native charms, it captivates the heart with every virtuous idea of modesty and reserve. The modern love songs, pastoral poems, and Seguidillas of this country are full of the most beautiful metaphors and allusions to the veil; as were those of the Eastern poets before them, one of whom [u], speaking in raptures of his mistress, says, *that from the border of her veil, which she removed from her cheek, the Sun and Moon arose.*

Whether it proceeds from the generous warmth and perpetual serenity of this climate, or the vivacity and lively wits of the Spanish countrymen, it may be truly said, that let their work be what it will, they do it singing; so

[u] Nouredin Jami. See a specimen of one of his poems, in which is the above cited beautiful simile, in the History of the Persian Language, p. 182.

VOL. II.

E e 5

that

MALAGA.

that you may commonly hear a man in a vineyard long before you see him; and as their talents are totally uncultivated, and the couplets they are perpetually chaunting of their own composition, the similes used by them are strictly in the pastoral style, and universally taken from the beautiful objects of nature continually before their eyes; the fragrance of the rose, the odour of the orange, the perfume of the myrtle, the murmuring of the cane inviting to slumber, the height of the mountains, the steepness of the rocks, the splendour of the rising sun, the coolness of the evening breeze, and the brilliancy of the stars by night, affording endless allegories, which in the Spanish language, naturally soft and copious, are easily put into rhyme[w]:

the

[w] In my younger days, whenever I heard any couplets that pleased me; I retained and wrote

the guitar, which is exchanged in the cities for the more fashionable harp-fichord, still resounds nightly with the complaints and amorous tales of the village swains; and the same hand which pruned the vineyards all day, strikes the tender notes of love in the evening.

Aunque soi Pastorcita  
 Bien sè de amores,  
 Tambien tenemos zèlos  
 Aca en los montes.

An universal custom prevails in the villages, for the youth of both sexes, to meet every night, and pass a few hours listening to an historical romance wrote them down; a series of cares have long since jostled most of them out of my papers, although some few remain: the Seguidillas of the country swains may be easily distinguished from those composed by the poetasters of the cities, and which abound with forced conceits, and allusions to the Heathen mythology, of which the former are happily ignorant.



MALAGA.

mance, or the tuneful Seguidillas [x], or taking their turns in the sprightly Fandango. It is in these assemblies that they receive their only education: a young man has no other way of making his court with success than by his personal qualifications, his moral character, and fair behaviour. In the great towns a youth may be dissolute, debauched, and tainted with every vice, and yet easily hide all from his

[x] The Seguidillas are danced by four couple to the sound of the guitar; the musician accompanies it with his voice, singing lively verses adapted to the measure. The Fandango is a more difficult dance; it is a *Pas de Deux*; as the steps and figures in it are variable at the performer's pleasure, they have therein an opportunity to display all the graces of a good person, genteel shape, and agility in their movements. They beat time with their Castanettas fastened to their hands; this little instrument was not unknown to the Romans, who borrowed it of the Spaniards. The Spanish dances were much in vogue in the time of Pliny, who mentions them.

†

unsuspecting

unsuspecting mistress: it is not so in the country; there he is assured that she is exactly informed of every step he takes; he knows his only hope depends on his conduct and carriage in the village; he is courteous, obliging, civil, and polite to all men, that he may induce them to give him a good name: this teaches them early in life to subject their passions, and gives them a polish and an engaging manner, which at first must extremely surprize those who have been used to the awkwardness and low selfishness of our English rustics.

Musick the Spaniards are passionately fond of, and cultivate from their infancy; to throw the bar with address, to sit an horse gracefully, to face the wild bull, to dance not only easily but elegantly, and be neat and cleanly in their persons, are the only

MALAGA.

charms that can conquer the heart of a Spanish shepherdes, who looks not for dowry, settlements, or pin-money, but hopes to mitigate the pains and toil of poverty and daily labour, by sharing it with a companion of her own chusing.

Conclusion.

I cannot better conclude my journey[y] than with doing justice to the hospitality, generous and courteous reception all travellers meet with in this country, not only from the nobility, and those of higher rank, to whom strangers may be recommended, but among the clergy, peasants, and inhabitants of every village through which they pass; this character, which is the very same that Diodorus Siculus has given us of the an-

[y] On the 3d of July, 1773, we left Malaga, and embarked aboard a merchant frigate, which I had hired to carry us to Bristol; where we arrived after a pleasant voyage of five weeks.

cient



cient inhabitants of this peninsula [2], the universal experience of all my countrymen, who have been in Spain, joins with mine in confirming. I have purposely left to those, who may hereafter travel over this country, many useful and curious subjects of natural history, not further to augment these pages, in which my chief view has been to present to my Society, a complete account of an antiquities of the Roman and Moorish nations: and even in that line, unpublished coins, and inscriptions, will be daily appearing, to excite the attention, and reward the diligence of any future antiquary. The earth under the town of Cartama, I am persuaded, is full of them, and we know

[q] *The Celtiberians are not only very hospitable to strangers, but dispute with each other who shall be their host, and receive them gladly in their houses, esteeming it as a mark of favour from heaven. Diod. Sic. lib. 5.*

MALAGA.

for certain, that the statues of Proculus and Lucilla lie still buried beneath the ruins of the Alcaſaba of Malaga: the inquisitive mind of man will always eagerly ſeek for, and examine with pleaſure, the remaining monuments of the greateſt and wiſeſt commonwealth that ever gave laws to the world; the ſight of them will be very uſeful in fixing our ideas of their magnificence, taſte, and policy; and if they alſo inſpire us with a noble emulation to imitate their virtues, piety, and love of their country, then the ſtudy of Roman Coins and Antiquities, muſt, of all literary purſuits, be the moſt intereſting and laudable.



# ERRATA.

## VOL. II.

Pag. Lin.

- 3. 5. *after Hoya, insert de.*
- 15. 5. *for pass, read enter.*
- 18. 14. *for Munda, read Monda.*
- 26. 12. and 17. *for Munda, read Monda.*
- 53. 17. *dele first word It.*
- 74. 15. *for scription, read inscription.*
- 83. 12. *for Rutica read Rustica.*
- 84. 16. *insert a before small.*
- 17. *dele a.*
- 116. 3. *for mentioned, read cited.*
- 142. 10. *for and, read with.*
- 11. *dele decreed to him.*
- 9. *dele marginal note, Second Stone of Singilis.*
- 143. 2. *in marginal note, for third, read second.*
- 6. *insert a marginal note, Third Stone of Singilis.*
- 167. 18. *after humanity, add and for them sacrificed their lives.*
- 160. 2. *of the inscription, for the letter C, read G.*
- 205. 5. *dele last word nor.*
- 207. 7. *of the inscription, word the third, scratch out H.*
- 269. 16. *before first word, insert they.*
- 280. 18. *dele affecting.*
- 296. 6. *of the Note, for possess, read possess.*
- 300. 14. *for was, read were.*
- 331. 2. *for which stood, read on the spot.*
- 332. 7. *for whereon now stands, read where is now built.*
- 341. *first line of Arabick poetry, for enabled, read enobled.*
- 360. 8. *insert ~ over the n in Senas.*
- 366. 10 a 11. *for under, read after.*
- 370. 12. *dele in time.*
- 379. 12. *for this, read the.*
- 384. 7. *after whole, insert garden.*
- 391. 17. *for Sparto, read Esparto.*

Vol. II.

F f



ERRATA  
VOL. II

1. The name of the author of the first paper is not given in the title page.  
2. The name of the author of the second paper is not given in the title page.  
3. The name of the author of the third paper is not given in the title page.  
4. The name of the author of the fourth paper is not given in the title page.  
5. The name of the author of the fifth paper is not given in the title page.  
6. The name of the author of the sixth paper is not given in the title page.  
7. The name of the author of the seventh paper is not given in the title page.  
8. The name of the author of the eighth paper is not given in the title page.  
9. The name of the author of the ninth paper is not given in the title page.  
10. The name of the author of the tenth paper is not given in the title page.  
11. The name of the author of the eleventh paper is not given in the title page.  
12. The name of the author of the twelfth paper is not given in the title page.  
13. The name of the author of the thirteenth paper is not given in the title page.  
14. The name of the author of the fourteenth paper is not given in the title page.  
15. The name of the author of the fifteenth paper is not given in the title page.  
16. The name of the author of the sixteenth paper is not given in the title page.  
17. The name of the author of the seventeenth paper is not given in the title page.  
18. The name of the author of the eighteenth paper is not given in the title page.  
19. The name of the author of the nineteenth paper is not given in the title page.  
20. The name of the author of the twentieth paper is not given in the title page.  
21. The name of the author of the twenty-first paper is not given in the title page.  
22. The name of the author of the twenty-second paper is not given in the title page.  
23. The name of the author of the twenty-third paper is not given in the title page.  
24. The name of the author of the twenty-fourth paper is not given in the title page.  
25. The name of the author of the twenty-fifth paper is not given in the title page.  
26. The name of the author of the twenty-sixth paper is not given in the title page.  
27. The name of the author of the twenty-seventh paper is not given in the title page.  
28. The name of the author of the twenty-eighth paper is not given in the title page.  
29. The name of the author of the twenty-ninth paper is not given in the title page.  
30. The name of the author of the thirtieth paper is not given in the title page.  
31. The name of the author of the thirty-first paper is not given in the title page.  
32. The name of the author of the thirty-second paper is not given in the title page.  
33. The name of the author of the thirty-third paper is not given in the title page.  
34. The name of the author of the thirty-fourth paper is not given in the title page.  
35. The name of the author of the thirty-fifth paper is not given in the title page.  
36. The name of the author of the thirty-sixth paper is not given in the title page.  
37. The name of the author of the thirty-seventh paper is not given in the title page.  
38. The name of the author of the thirty-eighth paper is not given in the title page.  
39. The name of the author of the thirty-ninth paper is not given in the title page.  
40. The name of the author of the fortieth paper is not given in the title page.  
41. The name of the author of the forty-first paper is not given in the title page.  
42. The name of the author of the forty-second paper is not given in the title page.  
43. The name of the author of the forty-third paper is not given in the title page.  
44. The name of the author of the forty-fourth paper is not given in the title page.  
45. The name of the author of the forty-fifth paper is not given in the title page.  
46. The name of the author of the forty-sixth paper is not given in the title page.  
47. The name of the author of the forty-seventh paper is not given in the title page.  
48. The name of the author of the forty-eighth paper is not given in the title page.  
49. The name of the author of the forty-ninth paper is not given in the title page.  
50. The name of the author of the fiftieth paper is not given in the title page.

